California GARDEN

SINCE 1909 FEBRUARY-MARCH — 1965 VOL. 56 NO. 1

Photograph by Betty Mackintosh

THE CAMELLIA CAREER OF HARVEY SHORT

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35 CENTS

FLORAL EVENTS

FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1965

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SHOW

San Diego Camellia Society
February 6 and 7

Saturday 2-9 p.m. — Conference Building
Sunday 10 a.m.-6 p.m. — Balboa Park

TENTH ANNUAL CAMELLIA SHOW

Los Angeles Camellia Council
February 27 and 28

Saturday 1-5 p.m. — Descanso Gardens
Sunday 10 a.m.-6 p.m. — La Canada, California

COMING LATER

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SHOW — APRIL 9, 10, 11
THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL ROSE SHOW — APRIL 17 and 18

SAN DIEGO FLORAL ASSOCIATION PROGRAMS

Third Tuesday, 8 p.m., Floral Building, Balboa Park
Chairman—Mrs. Ralph Canter
Theme for the Year: "Beauty in Everyday Living"

Special Daytime Meeting February 16, 1:00 p.m.

Mrs. Philip G. Brueckner presents a program on Modern Abstractions and Driftwood Arrangements. She brings new material not previously seen in the San Diego area.

Regular Meeting, March 16, 8 p.m.

Mr. and Mrs. Hanna, owners of Exotica Nursery in Solana Beach, present Bromeliads and Unusual Plants.

Flower Arrangement Classes at the Floral Building, Balboa Park
For Information Call Mrs. Roland Hoyt, Chairman, 296-2757

1. **Creative Arts Class,** 10 a.m. First and Third Tuesdays.
2. **Flower Arrangement Demonstration Class,** 9:30 a.m. Last Monday of each month. Instructor: Mrs. J. R. Kirkpatrick.
3. **Ikebana Class,** 10 a.m. Second and Fourth Wednesday. Instructor: Mrs. Ralph Canter

THE COVER

"GAY CHIEFTAIN"

A preview of a new camellia Japonica, white with red stripes, to be introduced by Harvey Short this fall.

(See story, page 12)

Photograph by Betty Mackintosh

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bi-monthly magazine

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Among Our Contributors

With this number CALIFORNIA GARDEN starts the fifty-sixth ring in its log of life. Now its leaves become the editorial concern of *Vera Morgan.* A graduate degree in Library Service at Columbia University, coupled with extensive library experience, have given her understanding and appreciation of literary detail and style. An indoctrination in home gardening, years ago, by an expert, Margaret Wheatley, has made her a practical exponent and an enthusiastic student of horticulture. CALIFORNIA GARDEN welcomes this new editor from La Mesa who also knows warm inland problems as well as coastal. Best wishes to Vera from an old "prop," Alice M. Clark.

Helen Carswell, President of the San Fernando Rose Society this past year, is nationally known as a rose judge. She was named outstanding Rose Consultant for the Western Division of the American Rose Society. She is active in the Horticultural Society of San Fernando Valley, with native plants, irises and herbs among her specialties.

Now we know where *Rosalie F. Garcia,* that cheerful telephone voice of the San Diego Floral Association, gets her energy. She must eat all her "Grow Your Own" vegetables.

Discerning in appreciating and giving recognition to outstanding personalities and plants of the garden world, *Alice Clark* portrays Harvey Short, hybridizer of fine camellias.

Dr. Donald A. Wilson, Past-President of the San Diego Rose Society and regular contributor to the Calendar of Care Rose section is Associate Technical Director for Underseas Technology at Navy Electronics Labratory. The meticulous attention he gives his roses results in some new observations and techniques.

Kan Yashiroda notes with loving care, how some plants, new to us here, grow and thrive in his Acclimatization Garden by the Inland Sea of Japan, while our hardy ones, do not survive.

Al Dekker is a person well versed in the camellia world, having been president of both the Pacific Camellia and Southern California Camellia Society. He and his wife, Rose Marie, constantly promote camellia progress.

Helen V. Witham, Chairman of California Native Flora in the Palomar District of California Garden Clubs, starts a series of word pictures of some of our native plants.

In this issue the Iris Society joins our Calendar of Care for aspiring gardeners. *James E. Watkins,* President of the San Diego-Imperial Counties Iris Society and a member of the Southern California Iris Society of Los Angeles, is their contributor. He has recently been appointed a Garden Judge of the American Iris Society Area Chapter, Region 15. It has been said that "Anybody can grow an iris." Specimens on display at the Iris meetings would make one ashamed ever again to grow an "anybody" iris.

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CALIFORNIA GARDEN

FEBRUARY - MARCH, 1965
VOLUME 56 NO. 1

FEATURES

Early Camellia Blooms
A. H. Dekker 5
Wild Ferns
Helen Witham 5
Grow Your Own
Rosalie Garcia 8
Camellia Career of Harvey Short
Alice Clark 12
Rose Cultural Practices
Dr. Donald Wilson 14
A Nosegay of Wildflowers
Helen Carswell 16
Patriarch Pepper Trees
C. I. Jerabek 19
Tax Free Foundations
Helen Witham 21

DEPARTMENTS

Cover, Events, Programs, and Classes 2
Contributors 3
Garden Tours for Members 4
Book Reviews
Alice M. Greer 6
Flower Arrangers Guild
Alice Miller 7
Roland Hoyt Recommends
Vitex lucens 11
Fifty Years Ago 30
Garden Club Directory 31

CALENDAR OF CARE

Down to Earth, *Ed Ogden* 22
Orchids, *Byron Geer* 24
Camellias, *William De France* 25
Irises, *James Watkins* 26
Roses, *Dr. Donald Wilson* 27
Dahlias, *Larry Sisk* 28
Fuchsias, *M. W. Doty* 29

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GARDEN TOURS FOR MEMBERS

Sunday, February 28, 1965, 2 to 5 p.m. Garden of James S. Copley, 7007 Country Club Drive, La Jolla

The top of a winding road overlooking the La Jolla Country Club golf course is crowned by the Copley mansion, set in an eleven-acre landscape—one of the few large estates in this area.

Landscape architect, Harriet Wimmer, laid out the fine green plantings, that effectively complement the red brick edifice, about nine years ago. To the left of the gateway is an extensive orchard of 117 fruit trees, and to the right a specimen Cork Oak. Thriving magnolias accent one facade. Up the hill above the service court, masked by a handsome border of Podocarpus trees, stretches the playground area.

The sheltered terrace behind the house features Liquidambar trees, usually a verdant green or a canopy of oriental colors. They now have bare furrowed trunks and branches festooned with barred seed balls. A large rose bed, presently dormant, will give summer color along with large pots of white marguerites and dwarf pomegranates. Gardeners should note fine examples of espalier art.

A retaining wall beyond the turfed sunken garden is centered by a bas-relief of foxes, which still roam near by, giving rise to the motive and name, "Foxhill." Beyond the pool is "Pepper Tree Lane," inscribed with names of famed donor friends. The estate gardener, William Mund, has a huge cutting garden and two lathhouses to supervise in addition to this thriving acreage that does him much credit.

Sunday, March 28, 1965, 2-5 p.m. Garden of Stanley and Alice Miller, 1590 E. Chase Street, El Cajon.

At the Millers the gentle slope beyond the house and the lathhouse, has been made into a trial garden for drought-tolerant plants — succulents and cacti, herbs, shrubs and trees that are also resistant to low temperatures. The area immediately around the house has plantings of rare and outstanding specimen shrubs and trees. If you stand quietly a moment or two you may see quail or roadrunners among the bushes.

A most distinguished shade garden, in the shelter of a hugh California live oak and a tall deodar, invites your exploration. As you wend your way among the camellias, you sink into the soft mulch that makes a natural habitat not only for camellias but also for azaleas, rhododendrons, ferns, low shrubs and bulbs. Don't miss the many camellias hybridized by Alice Miller herself, Christmas Cheer, Jean Clark, (introduced by a New Zealand nurseryman who named it for his wife) and a number of others many of which are still unnamed. Alice Miller and Althea Hebert are the two Southern Californians selected in a recent article in the Camellia Review which lists outstanding women hybridizers from all over the world.

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Early Blooms On Camellias

by A. H. Dekker

AT THE Fall Show of the Texas Camellia Society held in Nacogdoches on November 7, 1964, where I was invited to judge, there were as many varieties of camellias and as many blooms displayed as we have in our California shows in late February. Such beautiful blooms, such clean blossoms of good color and substance, I have rarely seen. All this — only because the camellia growers now have available to them and have learned to use Gibberellic Acid. Prior to this development, it was an unprecedented event to hold a camellia show before the middle of January, regardless of climate.

During the last three or four years, camellia enthusiasm in the deep south had suffered a marked setback due to unseasonable, early heavy frosts which ruined the blooms and did some damage to the plants. It is a revelation to note the renewed interest in camellia culture throughout the area since they have learned the means of inducing early blooming. The art of bringing flowers into bloom out of season has been practiced by growers in the commercial florist trade for many years. Even the amateur who could afford a hothouse has enjoyed raising and blooming flowers out of season. Until recently, however, there has been little that one could do to bring camellias into bloom at earlier dates than the natural blooming period for specified varieties in specified climatic areas.

The advent of the application of Gibberellic acid to the individual buds has changed all this. An application of 50 p.p.m. solution will bring noticeable activity to the camellia plant within thirty to forty days. The treatment consists of snipping out the growth bud beside the flower bud, and applying a light spray of "Gib" into the area. Most growers are using the 10,000 p.p.m. formula which can produce normal flowers as to size and color, 75-100 days ahead of schedule, though it should be noted that an occasional variety shows no response.

The Pacific Camellia Society of Glendale is planning to put on a Fall Camellia Show in 1965 for "Gibbed Blooms." We hope that it will measure up to the standard set by the Texas Camellia Society at Nacogdoches.

WE DO TOO, HAVE WILD FERNS

by Helen V. Witham

WE THINK of ferns in cool shady places but among our native San Diego ferns are desert-dwellers and chaparral-dwellers that have to live there and like it. Adaptations to dry living vary. The Pellaeas, our "tea" and "coffee' ferns, have small, thick, leathery leaves which curl in summer; Cotton Ferns are gray and furry, presenting almost no surface from which water can be pulled; the Pityrogrammas, our Goldbacks and Silverbacks, curl their leaves, which are covered with heat-and light-reflecting silver or gold powder, into tight little balls with the shiny side out during dry periods. Comes a rain and they spread enchanting little triangles of green within a few hours.

Almost any corner of our County from Point Loma to Palomar to Borrego has one or more species of ferns to be seen by sharp eyes. Unfortunately many of them are not available for garden use or else their summer dormancy makes them unsuitable, but there are a few which are commonly stocked by our nurseries or divided and shared by our friends.

Woodwardia chamissoi, Giant Chain Fern, is just as happy in our gardens as it is in mountain valleys. Give it a shady place, plant in porous soil well mixed with bark or leafmold and keep it moist, particularly the first season, until the new roots have become established. *Polystichum munitum,* the native Sword Fern, makes a handsome clump of durable, tough fronds. This is the one the fern-pickers harvest by the truckload in Northern California and Oregon to send to Eastern florists. *Adiantum pedatum.* called Five-Finger Fern, makes a foot-high spreading clump of delicate, feathery foliage, charming with fuchsias or other bright-flowered shade plants.

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A BOOK IN THE HAND

by Alice Mary Greer

Books reviewed in these columns are available for reference and circulation in the Mary A. Greer Memorial Library, Floral Building, Balboa Park. Open to members of the San Diego Floral Association.

Flowers and Festivals in the Jewish Year: **Lilian S. Freehof and Lottie Bandman. Hearthside Press, 1964. 192 pages, $5.95.**

Before sending this book to us the publishing company asked if we would care to review a copy. We are glad our answer was affirmative as we have enjoyed reading every word of the text and consider it a valuable addition to our Mary A. Greer Memorial Library!

This publication is reminiscent of "Flower Arrangement in the Church" by Katherine M. McClinton, probably the first in its class, a 1944 war-time publication, dealing with church altar decorations. (Mrs. McClinton whose mother was a director of the SDFA, has contributed to the columns of CALIFORNIA GARDEN.) Both books fill a unique need in flower arrangement literature.

Lilian Freehof, wife of Rabbi Freehof, and Lottie Bandman are both writers, are active in garden work, Judaism, dramatics, flower arranging and lecturing. They know whereof they speak.

Most of the Jewish festivals occur at the seasons of harvesting or planting, as do those in the Gentile program. In these celebrations the produce of the earth is used to enhance the mood of religious expression. Because this custom harmonizes with the modern interest in flower arrangement and table setting displays, the authors have purposed to combine these historic and contemporary interests in such a way as to make home observance of Jewish holidays more attractive and to recapture, in the mood of today, the biblical tradition of bringing plants, flowers and fruits into home, temple or synagogue for all celebrations.

The plan of the text is consistent, simple and lucid. The themes of the chapters follow the order of the Jewish year starting with autumn. Each chapter explains the idea of the festival so the decoration will express its mood; then photographs of the arrangements follow; by the way, the quality of the pictures leaves much to be desired—and lastly, detailed descriptions of the illustrations are given.

A certain literary value is present in portions of the text. Listen; "There is a unity in the whole of the Jewish year that in itself achieves a cumulative significance. By making each holiday as important as we can, we make that unity compact . . . That very unity can develop profound meaning for us. We combine the dignity and the splendor of our faith with beauty and the work of our hands and make a splendid procession of the passing year."

In each of the Jewish festivals there are services for the children and services for the adults. Thus the home and the synagogue combine to give each member of the family the richest experiences of the religious year.

There are two celebrations, Bar and Bas Mitzvah, and Marriage that are highly individualized, in contrast to those dealing with the religious observance of the congregation. The authors present two very interesting chapters centered on these ceremonies.

Two closing technical chapters are good but not new or outstanding.

All in all this is a worthwhile book for reference or for pleasure reading by Jew or Gentile. Art principles are not bound by religious faith; ever they remain the same.

Modern Abstract Flower Arrangements; **Emma Hodkinson Cyphers; Hearthside Press, 1964, 128 pp., $4.95.**

EMMA CYPHERS, that prolific author, uses as a sub-title to her book, the phrase, "how to identify, evaluate, and design them (abstract arrangements)," and certainly she does elucidate for the reader those three "how-tos."

These days we are steeped in the abstract at every turn, from the field of politics to the field of art and it behooves us, willy-nilly, to delve into that area and to arrive at an understanding of the controversial new art which is provoking both admiration and hostility. Possibly Cyphers can help us.

If traditional art, loosely defined, is an artistic representation of things as they appear to the eye, and, if in traditional arrangement we assemble plant material in accord with the pattern of natural growth—the view we have been accustomed to seeing, then in abstract arrangement the plant material is utilized as abstract line, shape, form, color, and texture and if it can be identified as a flower, leaf, branch, etc., the identification has little or no importance in the finished design; often, in fact, it is impossible to identify the material used.

Some modern work is bizarre, hence many arrangers are troubled by the abstract not because they wish to condemn it, but because they do not understand it. But with experience will come the self-confidence that will enable us to look at a work and to say not only whether we like it or don't like it, but why we do or don't. After all, the problem in artistic endeavor is to create art which suits the artist; not to consider the viewer's

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opinion of its worth. One's own taste is judged according to one's own development of knowledge and sensitivity. For this reason it is often more satisfying to enter a non-judged show than a judged one.

Cyphers writes; "All have a right to be heard. Flower arrangement has not reached a point—nor do I think it ever will—where one arranger can deride another who dares to work unconventionally. I do not mean to censure amiable argument or intelligent questions, for by interchanging ideas we learn and strengthen ourselves. What I deplore is the closed mind. Let us not insist that our knowledge of the field of flower arrangement is complete in one age. Divorced from the changing concepts of the world that influence all other art activity, arrangements would be a dead, not a living art."

There is room for both the traditional flower arrangement and the abstract, which even in its best form is not intended to entirely replace the conventional. What is needed for those who wish to pursue abstract arrangements is the know-how and why of selection and assemblage. Then can be experienced the joy of creativity in a new form.

To help reach this goal the author handles the following fields: plastic organization (which depends upon the design force of the compositional units); choice of plant material and substitutes (each subject must be dealt with as a symbol, not an object); symbols for interpreting the non-perceivable (we must learn to see within, to see the underlying relationship which exists in any subject); color and texture; choosing the container and base (it often inspires the design, but psychological factors play an additional role); background and lighting (important with abstract); composition form, space, unity, scale. organization); the viewer's response (appreciation undergoes change, but mind must be free. Through the viewer's interpretation of arrangement, viewer and artist are drawn closer together); the requirements of the flower show (scale of points.)

The author says: "If a show management plans with knowledge and insight, and adds imagination, sensibility, and a dash of daring to match the fresh and new arrangement activity, the flower show can play a large part in the impact of abstract arrangement on the public; its influence and usefulness in this direction cannot be ignored."

ARRANGERS' GUILD SALUTES

THE CAMELLIA SHOW

CONFERENCE BUILDING, BALBOA PARK — FEBRUARY 6-7

Photograph by Mary Jane Hershey

ARRANGEMENT AND DESCRIPTION BY ALICE H. MILLER

Seen for the individual beauty of the camellias, this informal design conveys a feeling of simplicity. The graceful brown wisteria tendrils are pleasantly placed to delineate space and depth, and establish rhythm through the design. In contrast to the camellias and camellia foliage, the brown ceramic container has rough texture. The cherry wood base is square. Camellias are species Japonica, variety Flamingo of pale pink with outstanding stamens and faint petaloids.

GROW YOUR OWN

by Rosalie F. Garcia

Drawings by Ruth Inman

A GARDEN is for beauty; farming is a business of raising food; so growing vegetables is farming. This is the thinking of the average urban gardener. Can we combine the two on the ordinary city lot? We can, and many do. Keep on reading.

The supermarket has ample supplies of vegetables in cellophane packages, both fresh and frozen. There is increasing variety. Just tear off the wrapping and pop them into the pot. That's all there is to it! But, as the rose from the garden has a fragrance and dewy freshness that no florist's bouquet can supply, so does the vegetable from the garden offer a quality package out of reach of the super market. The "store-bought" was harvested and submitted to refrigeration from three to five days before reaching the produce racks. Already the metabolic process of feeding upon itself is far advanced, robbing the vegetable of flavor, sugar, water and vitamins. By the time it reaches the table, it is a shadow of its real self.

Senses, aroused to awareness of an exciting new dimension in flavor, texture and aroma of the fresh picked vegetable over the market offering, experience a kind of revulsion to the rubbery bean, the lank rhubarb and the watery tomato. Nothing but scorn is left for the tough pepper, the corn with congealed milk, and the wilted peas. Toleration for the water-soaked lettuce, the woody and vile smelling cabbage family, has reached a limit of "no sale." One is educated to the tongue-rolling delights of the tart, sweet tomato and sugary peas. The aroma of the fresh-snapped bean, the clean medicinal whiff of fresh-cut lettuces, have become a standard. The crackle of peppers, the crunch of crisp cucumbers, radishes, carrots and turnips now satisfies that natural craving to get one's teeth into stimulating textures in foods.

Besides the added pleasures of the table, think of vegetables as plants. They are capable of taking the same place in the garden as flowers and shrubs. A hanging basket of cherry tomatoes is a thing of beauty. Tubs and pots of peppers, eggplants, tree tomatoes, okra and Swiss chard can be as decorative in the patio as the ferns and fuchsias, though the vegetables will prefer the sunny section. An eggplant, in part shade, will be a lovely lavender to go with the purple ones in the sun. Edge the border with ferny carrots, crinkly brown and green lettuce, curly mustard and parsley. A red cabbage is a striking accent in any flower bed. So are broccoli and cauliflower. Beans and pea vines have beautiful foliage with bonus clusters of edible pods.

If mixed gardening does not appeal, there is much to be said for setting aside a sunny plot for the old-fashioned kitchen garden. Vegetables thrive on the same soil, moisture and fertilizer as flowers. One of our prize rose growers, Bertha Benson, tells of mulching her rose garden with bean straw in which stray lima beans came up and twined themselves around the rose bushes. They produced over 100 servings of beans during the season, demonstrating that what was good for the roses was fine for the beans. One vine that took off up the TV aerial is still bearing. Another local gardner, who has a separate plot for vegetables, N. R. Carrington, started with a new, scraped-off canyon lot which had a shale surface. He rolled and cut into the shale, loads of steer manure, wheat straw, top soil and cottonseed meal until he can spade a loamy soil about eight inches deep. After the vegetables are growing, he works in cottonseed meal if he can find a supply.

Since nearly all vegetables are annuals whose lifespan is seldom over six months, soil preparation and planting are most important. Turn over the soil and air it out about eight inches deep; add enough humus to make it easy to handle; get the lumps out; work in fertilizer. Organic fertilizers are fine, but the chemicals work well too. Many advise no mixing of the two. Let them mellow and absorb into the soil for a time. A goal of onions the size of the human head, and tomatoes too big to put on a plate is possible. Just pour on the magic fertilizers. Only a few of the ordinary vegetables will need feeding after they are growing. Mulching is very beneficial in this dry climate where the day and night temperatures vary widely. Irrigation is better than sprinkling, especially for the deep-rooting vegetables.

Setting out vegetable plants follows the same routine as that with flowers. Paper or plastic caps protect from the hot sun and chilly nights, common in this climate, giving the plants a better start until they are on their own. Since nurseries can supply plants of only a few varieties, growing from seeds is a technique to be cultivated. Planting directly in the soil is best, for then the plants will not have to adapt to the shock of being moved. This can be done by putting the seed into hills or protected cushions of specially prepared soil, and arranging a plastic cap over the spot until the plant is large enough to have a good root system, and can withstand the elements. Anyone can devise a cold frame from an old wooden fruit lug, filled about half full of vermiculite, sand and potting mix, set in a sunny protected spot, and covered with a window pane or heavy plastic. Pat in the seeds, wet down with warm water, and keep moist with warm water. Directions on packets of seeds advise to wait until the soil is warm before planting,

and that is what is necessary unless this protective measure is used. The trick in getting seeds to sprout and grow is warmth and moisture. The electric hot beds make it all easy. May they grow cheap so that all of us can afford them.

The best seeds are those grown in a climate similar to ours. We can get many of these from the seedracks in various types of stores and nurseries. Our Western seed growers; Burpees, Ferry Morse. Germains, and Northrup furnish the local seed racks and list many more in their seed catalogs. Get one. Choose seeds listed for the home garden, since the commercial ones have been specially created for the shipper, and often have lost some of the most endearing and best-eating qualities of the vegetable. You can get the commercial ones in the supermarket anyway.

Cultivate the old-fashioned gardeners, the ones who cherish and save seeds for the time-tested vegetables. Save pet seeds of your own, and have some to swap. Try the catalogs from growers who specialize in exotic varieties. If the seeds were grown in a different climate, be sure to start them in a hotbed or cold frame. Splurge a dollar for six seeds of something different or unknown. Status rating can shoot up tremendously by producing rare and often delicious vegetables for shows and a gourmet table. The orchid people cannot eat their exhibits.

On a city lot there is not room for everything, so eliminations and choices have to be made. Omit those that the markets furnish, the long-keepers, such as the root and hard rind vegetables squash, carrots and onions, and the staple potato. Except do grow a row of the round red ones which can be dug to cook with green peas in the spring. Green onions are worth having and can be an almost perpetual crop from seed planted at intervals during the year, thinned and transplanted as needed. The white Crystal Wax Bermuda onion does not keep well outside the ground, is seldom found in the markets, but is one enjoyed by those who never touch onions. It is sweet and juicy and almost free of the lasting breath odor that follows most onions. It will come from seed, and often one may get sets in January from a local nursery (Young's Feed Store and Nursery, 3816 Thirtieth Street, San Diego) and have delicious onions by April. After the tops fall over, leave them in the dry ground; dig when needed. For a treat in carrots, try the long slim brittle Golden Pacific, which is at its best when about the size of a pencil; or some of the stubby ones and eat them either steamed or raw when they are about the size of the end of the thumb. Tiny turnips are as good or better than radishes on the salad plate. Tiny beets and their tops are a spring delicacy.

A wire fence around a lot, or a trellis makes a fine place for the vine vegetables. The "pole" beans which are the long green beans in the markets, will produce several crops. Just plant, mulch, see that they start climbing, and pick baskets of beans when they are tender and pliable, yet crisp and juicy. The old standby Kentucky Wonder is fine but pick them young. The Blue Lake Stringless is even better, if not so prolific. As a vine finishes, tuck in another seed, and you will have a supply from May until Christmas. Lima beans, large and small, have a long season, need little care, and will make a fine screen on the wire fence or trellis. Bush beans and peas do not bear so long nor as much as the vine varieties, but are worth the space, for they have a superior flavor if picked when two or three inches long. A program of planting a few hills along from March to September at three-week intervals, will supply a family all summer. The Edible Pod Pea (one dollar a pound in the market, if available) will fit in fine. Plant at the same time as the sweet peas in September, and these delectables will be with you for months. The sugar peas will grow along with them under the same conditions.

Since city gardeners tend to specialize, because of space or inclination, they can follow the same pattern with vegetables. The salad garden is a good choice, for it is in salads that freshness, flavor and variety are most appreciated. From the "tossed" salad to the mixed vegetables, the lettuce greens are basic. Mostly, they are cool weather plants, but Slo-Bolt is one that can stand the hot weather. Planted as soon as the days are cool, often in October, one can expect tiny leaves in three weeks, and many of the semi-headed in six weeks. Small plantings at intervals of a month, keep the supply at a peak. The semi-heading or the head lettuce are crisper and sweeter. Cut them early in the morning. Leave some of the bottom leaves so many more tiny heads can grow a second crop. The softer varieties, Bibb and Butter Crunch, add texture and color to salads, and are at their best when less mature than those in the market. The tiny plants that one has to thin out, are edible and delicious. A very perishable one, not in the markets, is Rodan, a cross between Romaine and Butter Crunch, not unlike escarole hearts in appearance, but more tender and flavorful.

For those who have to eat their salads cooked, there are many tender greens that cook in a few minutes and lend themselves to dressings of butter, cream or regular salad dressings. Tampala is a spinach-like green that lacks the poison acid taste of spinach. A mustard spinach has the bite of mustard, but the texture of spinach, Rapini is the florets and buds of the mustard spinach, and when steamed a few minutes, is a rival of broccoli and asparagus. The chards, both red and green, are perennials that are ever with us, once started, and pruned and watered. They have less flavor, but a good dressing makes them palatable, and they are fine for roughage. Kale comes plain or ruffled, takes longer to cook, but adds variety.

Celery is not hard to grow. Get plants at the nursery by October, mulch in a row or an unused corner and enjoy it all year, by cutting, mulching and watering. When cutting, leave a part of the heart, and don't damage the root which will send up little stalks. Radishes, a delight of the salad plate grow rapidly during all cool months. Plant from October to May. They are fine for a child's garden for they mature in less than six weeks and, if planted with the carrots, will thin them as they are pulled out and furnish food at the same time. The long crisp icicles, with their fiery bite, add to sandwiches and the salad plate. The round red and the white-bottomed red ones are crunchy little nuggets of pleasure.

A salad staple is the tomato, available at all times in the markets but how rarely one finds a good one. The hybridizers have worked overtime to produce many varieties of this vegetable but we see only a few kinds in the market. Until about a hundred years ago, the tomato was considered poisonous and was an ornamental known as the "love apple." It still can be ornamental when staked, cascaded or framed. It is also one of the most delightful vegetables, tart-sweet, crisp yet juicy and thirst-quenching—if it is a good tomato. The best varieties do not stand the tests required of the great fields of commercially grown ones in this area. Plants four and five inches high should be in the ground by March or April, which means they must be started in January in cold frames or

hotbeds. Even then on chilly hillside locations or on the coast, they need the protection of caps until April. Tomatoes vary from the size of a grape to ones as big as a plate, and in colors white, yellow, pink, and several shades of red. Whites and yellows are rare, but the yellows do well in this area. The best are Jubilee and Golden Boy. They are solid-meated, almost seedless, very sweet and free of the acid that so many people cannot take. They only produce one crop before the vines wilt, but they are a joy while they last.

The Beefsteaks are solid-meated tomatoes in pinks and red. The Ponderosas and Ox Hearts are solid and sweet. By dusting with a tomato dust, their enemies, the bugs, will allow a fine crop, usually late in the fall, for they are slow growers. The Crimson Cushion is deep red, more juicy and more hardy. The cherry types are hardy, sweet and are perennial if pruned and fed. They will hang in a basket, cascade in a canyon or pot, or can be staked. If there is space for only one tomato, let it be a cherry type. The staple Pearson, which is the backbone of the commercial industry, will produce fine tomatoes, and plants are available at many nurseries. Plant them in good loamy soil, feed them fish or a good balanced fertilizer about once a month, prune out the suckers, shade from the midday sun, keep them staked and tied; irrigate them deeply about every ten days. Leave the fruit on the vine until deep colored, yellow, red or pink. They will be sweet, will pop when you bite into them, and are crisp and solid when sliced.

Plant the cucumbers in April, or if it is cool, wait until May, for the fogs on the coast add to their tendency to mildew. Train the vines off the ground onto a trellis for best results. The long slim green ones in the markets are better fresh off the vine, and are hardier, but the old knotty pickling kind are sweeter and crisper when peeled, and are good crunchy morsels.

The feeling of having swallowed a rock after eating a cucumber, seldom happens after learning about the Lemon cucumber, round, smooth, juicy and crisp as an apple. Plant a few hills from April to August, keep them off the ground and reap rewards for four or five months.

Peppers of many varieties add to the salad bowl. The bells, yellow and red; the sweet chilies, Anaheim variety, which are fine toasted, skinned and served with meats; the hots, either tiny red sparks, hot as Hades, or the long firecrackers; the pimientos, red and green, are all at their best one hour off the vine. Most of these come from seeds which come up easily when sowed in the ground in April or May. Many are perennial and one of each is about all you want, except two or three of the bells.

All of the cabbages are salad material when young and fresh, finely shredded or sliced. They should be sowed in a seed bed in January or February, transplanted in March or April, or sowed in September and planted in November or December. No other vegetable family is more rewarding in the home garden. Cut cabbage heads, broccoli, cauliflower and brussels sprouts just before maturity catches them, before any of the woody growth has begun and the rancid acids are evident. They cook practically without odor, and the flavor has an herb-like tang that pleases and surprises, for it is very unlike the mature offerings of the markets.

Asparagus is worth the patience it takes to get going, for it lasts for years, with care, and the season is much longer than the commercial one. It can grow from seed planted in a deep loamy bed or row any time from October to April, but it will take three years to produce. Better buy roots in January, mulch well and keep moist all year. Slim spears will appear the next spring. With the same care, more mulch and a good all around fertilizer, a good crop of spears will push up the second year, and from then on, for years.

On a canyon lot, no matter how steep, borrow an idea from the hill peoples of the world. Make a narrow terrace, or fill old fruit baskets with good soil. Anchor them to the side of the canyon, plant all kinds of squash, melons, tomatoes and even beans, and let them cascade down the canyon. A chayote fruit, that has sprouted a little vine from its center, when bedded in a soft nest of peat moss and humus near a tree or wall any time from October to April, will root and send out little vines that climb the tree or wall to produce all the pear-shaped delicately flavored squash any family wants. In the winter, pull down the old vine, leaving the fresh canes, mulch for the winter and in the spring, it will be off again.

One of the rewards of the home garden is the privilege of enjoying any vegetable at its peak of flavor, which is usually before it goes into its reproductive stage of making seeds. It is a trick to learn just when that is for each vegetable, but that is one of the challenges that makes growing your own so exciting. A continuous garden of vegetables is possible in our climate. One must keep on planting. Use this table as a guide, allowing for the differences in climate in a particular location, coast or inland; keep up a perpetual program of growing your own.

Vegetable Planting Chart

January; Asparagus roots, tomato seeds in cold frames, onion sets and seed, lettuce, mustard, spinach, peas, radishes, carrots, turnips, peppers in cold frame.
February; The same.
March; Tomato seed in the ground and plants under caps, onion sets, potato eyes, lettuce and leaf vegetables, beans, radishes and carrots.
April; Tomato plants, onion sets and seeds, potatoes, lettuce, mustard, cucumbers, beans, peppers, radishes, carrots, turnips, eggplant (plants).
May; Tomato plants, onion seed and sets, Slo-Bolt lettuce, beans, peppers, both seeds and plants, radishes, carrots, squash of all kinds, melons.
June; Tomato plants, cucumbers, pepper plants, beans, Slo-Bolt lettuce, squash, melons.
July; Slo-Bolt lettuce, beans.
August; Turnips, beans.
September; Peas, beans, lettuce, radishes, carrots, celery.
October; Peas, beans, lettuce, greens of all kinds, radishes, carrots.
November; Peas, lettuce, greens, turnips, radishes, carrots.
December; Lettuce, greens, peas, potatoes.

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ROLAND HOYT* RECOMMENDS

VITEX LUCENS

THE TIME comes in the developing field of horticulture when the "long-shot" is justified, either to excite comment or to place a condition or proposition before an audience for further consideration. This is when one finds the subject entirely open, with fact, that stubborn, illusive thing, the end result and usually something less than conclusive.

Vitex lucens, the "Puriri" of the Maoris is a stately tree 60′ with a straight, rigid trunk of great strength in the wind, but not necessarily a safe tree in a storm when the soil is heavy with moisture. It is an extremely handsome species, one that is intriguing rather than satisfying, and that is the present reason for calling attention to it. So often one feels the necessity for doing this in order that a likely prospect may be brought to the notice of nurserymen and the gardening fraternity. The cut that accompanies this was done in color by Alfred Hottes and shows richer, deeper tones in foliage, fruit and flower than usually carries through descriptions. It is regrettable the color cannot be reproduced here because I have not found in local trees any but a washed out pink or doubtful rose. There are indications that the subject specimen was done in the old Evans & Reeves nurseries in Santa Monica, California and the color suggests something special, which Hugh Evans was always attaining and bringing out.

The tree is reported from its native New Zealand as being "rapid-growing, picturesque, with darkest glossy leaves" and "with extremely strong and durable wood to make excellent posts." We are not interested in posts, but appreciate the sound texture indicated in the woody growth. Known specimens of this area show a rather slow growth to a comparatively dense, rounding head. Peter Riedel says it is shallow-rooted and it is elsewhere reported that the roots are always near the surface; the tree easily blown over in a gale. Hugh Evans calls for "deep soils only" which checks with my own experience, especially in localities of high heat where the required excessive moisture and a hot sun may tend to cook and in the end parch, driving the rooting downward toward cooler areas of soil.

The blooming in New Zealand is reported as "nearly year round," the flowers carried "continuously." Local experience does not bear this out. However, the tinted buds may carry through winter for an observable effect and open over March through May. The following round-elongated, cherry like fruits are not those of the drawing for shape, but last for a considerable period . . . and that may be the intent of the "continuous" statement. With so many conflicting statements, it can be hoped that some interest may be developed here and actual facts be finally determined, because I suspect this tree could become one of the very handsome species for the coastal areas of Southern California. We do know it wants considerable moisture, that it takes some salt wind and that it is slightly frost-hardy but in only a few degrees. All my experience has been in loamy, well drained soils, but clay or adobe in some degree probably should not be ruled out.

The flowers are in irregular panicles, grouped four to eight, odd-bell-shaped with four to five lobes, exserted stamens and evidently anything in color from pale pink to deep red. The glossy foliage is in reality the most interesting aspect overall, dark green in thrift, lighter when not well nourished. Attached to thick, square, grey twigs, the leaf is deeply and richly embossed, at least in youth, a "stand-in" for the old-fashioned washboard . . . but who of this generation would know what a washboard looks like. The veins are deeply set in the depressions of the thickened substance of the billowing leaf in a marked texture variance from ordinary. The typical arrangement of leaves is palmately compound, that of a hand with heavy fingers, but not much palm. These are alternately attached to the stout, rigid twigs. The fruit, as noted by this observer, is more elongated than shown in the drawing, some half-inch or more in length, less in thickness.

This tree can without much question be commended for the attention of nurserymen . . . especially that one who works, at least partially, outside the realm of merchandising, and thus for an improved plant list and the betterment of ornamental horticulture in the south. The first specimen I planted was from the Johnson Nursery Company, now of Valley Center, California. It did well in La Mesa until burned out by fire. The last one came from the Walter Andersen Nurseries of San Diego and is growing satisfactorily in Mission Hills. There were several in between that came from Los Angeles as large trees and will be seen on the ocean slope of Muirlands in La Jolla.

*Fellow ASLA, author of *Ornamental Plants for Subtropical Regions.*

"Owen Henry," a new pink camellia.

The Camellia Career of Harvey F. Short

by Alice M. Clark

SOME SPECIAL elixir in the San Diego air seems to bring out the best in plantsmen. Long ago Alfred Robinson, world-known begonia hybridist, established Rosecroft Gardens on Point Loma while Kate Sessions was also weaving her horticultural spell over the area. Maybe it is the climate, certainly there is a lodestone that draws these specialist plant experts to this county today as in the past, to work with poinsettias, iris, carnations, geraniums, epiphyllums, ferns, cycads and succulents, to mention only a few. CALIFORNIA GARDEN feels that more San Diego gardeners should be aware of the individuals whose richly deserved national awards are something in which we can all take pride.

One such person, whose modest demeanor one hesitates to disturb, is Harvey F. Short. His story should be told to show this too jittery world that whole-hearted devotion to plants can bring pleasure each day and hopeful anticipation of each tomorrow. Awards are a bonus. The real joy is in the doing, in being able to add a finer flower to the gallaxy of aristocratic camellias.

As a young man from Colorado, Harvey Short was doing routine nursery work before he went to the Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens in Pasadena in 1928. There, under the influence of Mr. Coolidge, a plantsman of rare vision, he mastered the study of plant materials, salesmanship and landscaping. Two or three times a year he set up Flower Show displays in Pasadena, Hollywood and Los Angeles County. They usually brought sweepstakes awards to his firm.

While Short was in charge of wholesale and retail production, Coolidge Gardens introduced 100 varieties of Kurume azaleas. It was he who laid out the lush oriental azalea gardens with which most of us associate that nursery. It was customary to make spring pilgrimages there to see the azaleas in bloom beneath the wisteria vines. Looking back, it is hard to believe that there was a time when it was thought azaleas would not grow in Southern California. We have Coolidge Gardens to thank for disproving this theory. Around 1930 the nursery also began to stock the standard varieties of camellias of that period, such as Pink Perfection, Purity, Elegans, Caprice and Mathotiana (then known as Julia Drayton). That was Harvey Short's first exposure to camellias and it "took."

In 1931, the Shorts — he had married the girl he grew up with in Colorado — commuted on weekends from Pasadena to Spring Valley where he developed a thriving citrus orchard. A photograph showing fifty oranges on one branch demonstrates that the nurseryman was also an excellent farmer. After six years the ranch was sold and, with some friends, he acquired 20 acres in Ramona. There the Shorts remained for fifteen years. He repeated his success with citrus fruits while growing and testing camellias and selling their blooms as a sideline. It was discovered that seeds on some camellias, such as Lotus, would ripen better in Ramona than in other places. Harvey catered to the bees by growing their favorite plants and the bees returned the favor with some valuable footwork among his camellias. The first seedlings began to flower in 1946. It was these chance crosses among his collection of 150 camellia varieties that produced his early prize winners.

Mr. Short won his first Award of Merit for a Lotus seedling he called "Masterpiece," a formal white with handsome leaves, which he entered in the Fourth Annual Show of the San Diego Camellia Society in 1950. The next year a coral red Elegans seedling, "Sunset Glory," brought the same award. In 1952 the Ramona grower hit the jackpot with another Lotus seedling, "Bride's Bouquet," a semi-double white with unique notched petals, that earned the coveted Margarete Hertrich Award. This was followed by a Highly Commended Award for another pure white Lotus seedling with golden stamens, "Frosty Morn." By that time a certain Ramona garden was a mecca for camellia fans.

Harvey Short returned to the Coolidge Rare Plant Gardens in 1952 as production manager. He was invited to use the nursery as an outlet for all of his camellia introductions. 1953 saw the Margarete Hertrich Award settle again, this time over "Pink Clouds," from Elegans seed. In 1955, for the third time, this top prize was bestowed on "Guest of Honor," a large semi-double salmon rose flower with interspaced petaloids. This plant won Harvey more prizes than any other up to that time. It took several Best of Show over the country as well as the Frank Williams Cup. It was acclaimed in England where a painting of "Guest of Honor" by Paul Jones of Australia was reproduced in color in "The Camellia" an English book published by Beryl Leslie Urquhart. These prize flowers were just a few from several thousand seedlings raised in Ramona.

The Huntington Botanical Gardens next claimed Mr. Short in 1957. As horticulturist in charge of the greenhouses and display materials for the Art Gallery and Library he met the

new challenge of growing cattleyas and bromeliads. A photograph of a cattleya with 52 blooms, as against 29 the year before, bespeaks his success. At Huntington he also grafted species and did special tests with tabulated results on the use of various strengths of gibberellic acid. Experiments with new polyethylene covers for grafts were found to prevent fungus.

The last move, in July 1962, took the Shorts to their present hilltop home in La Mesa, amid well-established trees and shrubs, with an avocado grove on one side. A winding trail from the house moves down the hill between beds where bulbs, flowers and native shrubs have been naturalized to give seasonal color. At the end of the path a saran-covered lathhouse harbors the quintessence of the Harvey Short camellia collection. Already Japonicas and their hybrids are masking the outside base of the structure. Inside, at the narrower, lower end an espaliered container-plant of "Masterpiece" is making a good effort to fill the whole space. The white blooms are dramatic accessories but, to those for whom it fails to flower, I say, "Who cares?" The wonderful pattern of the glorious large dark shining magnolia-like leaves are enough in themselves.

Naturally, Harvey's lathhouse is not a display garden, but a grower's paradise. In addition to the camellias that came out during the Coolidge period, there are beguiling recent introductions as well as some lush debutantes waiting to be ready for public presentation. In the Short garden new plants are given the names of relatives, instead of numbers, so they seem to develop personalities that are easy to remember. Of this group, "Margaret Short," named for Harvey's wife, is a pink with unusual shadings, a favorite of many growers.

There were several large grafted plants of "Ballet Dancer" in the garden but I prefer to remember the smaller original plant to which I was formally introduced at the Short's front door. It is a full shrub with dainty pointed leaves literally flouncing with bouffant flowers, that seem aquiver for a Swan Lake leader to set them dancing. The petals are tinted like pink sweet peas. It won Best of Show in 1963 at the 39th Annual Camellia Show in Sacramento, the Grand-Dad of them all. "Ballet Dancer" keeps well.

"Grand Finale," the white, sketched on the cover of this magazine last year, seemed in fine fettle, but the white piled-up petals of "High Hills," with yellow stamens twisted through them, also have a "taking" look. The leaves are a deeper green than those on the older variety. Dark red stripes on the white petals of "Gay Chieftain" had the saucy tilt of feathers on an Indian bonnet, held down by a sunburst of strong gold stamens. The warm coral pink of the large semi-formal "Coral Reefs" and the clear orange-red of "Stormy Weather," a Finlandia seedling, were both very satisfying. As yet, none of these four has been released.

When Mr. Short was in Ramona, the Henrys bought camellia "Sunset Glory" from him. Later, Mrs. Henry found a sport on it which she gave to the hybridizer for propagation. It became a 5½ inch camellia of wonderful texture and a hint of veining. It shades from a narrow white edge to pale pink with strawberry shadows in its semi-anemone form. Harvey named it "Owen Henry" for his late friend, a camellia enthusiast, known to many old-timers as the long time manager of Hamilton's Fine Foods Store in San Diego. It will be released through Nuccio Nursery in the fall of 1965.

Since Harvey Short has retired from the busy marts of trade he has done some hand pollinating, seeking more creamy pinks or orange reds in camellias. There were some real butter tones in the folds of one of the pale pinks he showed me. He is also working for more perfume in the Japonicas. He still tests his hybrids on the market to see how they hold up but the competitive angle is not his primary interest. He takes time to live with his plants, he enjoys watching them change as they grow. When you see this hybridist in his lathhouse you know that his biggest reward comes with the unfolding of unusual form or color in a new camellia seedling. And it may well be another success that will make us rejoice again that Harvey Short lives in San Diego County.

Harvey Short points to "Grand Finale" in his lathhouse, with "Sunset Glory" — "kissing close."

CULTURAL PRACTICES with ROSES

by Dr. Ronald A. Wilson

Insect and Disease Control

Summer is the time of the year when uncared-for roses begin to be infested with thrip, red spider, chewing insects, mildew and rust. Dimethoate is a new systemic which is about the only remedy really effective against thrip. It is sold under the trade name of Cygon. Use Cygon about once every three or four weeks diluted one teaspoonful to the gallon. Acti-Dione (cyclohexamide) remains the remedy of choice for mildew, being a specific for this disease. Use once a week or so, oftener if necessary, but use only about one-fifth the recommended strength. Two teaspoonfuls per gallon is enough and will not burn the foliage in this concentration. It is much better to prevent mildew and rust by frequent spraying with Acti-Dione than to try to cure an established infestation. There is no specific for rust although daily washing of the leaves and keeping a neat garden are good preventative measures. Cygon will also keep red spider and most other insects under control although a rose dust might be used in addition whenever larger chewing insects such as beetles become too numerous for comfort.

Fertilizers

Established new roses should be nourished with a complete fertilizer along with the older bushes. About once a month use from ½ to 1 cup of a complete soil fertilizer with proportions in the neighborhood of 6-6-6, that is, with nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium in about equal proportions. Vigoro, Red Star, Bandini and Kellogg market satisfactory rose fertilizers in this area although my personal preference is for Kellogg's or Red Star since they are largely organic and potassium is present as the sulphate and not the chloride. In addition to this regime, the rose enthusiast will want to make frequent foliar application of a good liquid fertilizer such as Country Squire Rose Food. Use about 2 teaspoonfuls per gallon about twice a week for truly spectacular results. This preparation also has the advantage of containing most of the trace elements so necessary for healthy growth.

Soil pH

If you are really interested in the best roses possible, almost any nurseryman can have a sample of your soil analyzed for a very modest charge and when the results of the analysis are returned, can tell you if you need any special soil treatment. You can also buy, if you wish, a Sudbury Soil Test Kit and have the fun of learning how to do this yourself. If you do nothing else, you should learn how to determine pH (acidity) either with indicator test paper (e.g. Nitrazine) or with a Sudbury pH kit. Soil pH should be between 6 and 7 (no higher) for best results. Some of the essential nutritive elements tend to become insoluble and unavailable if the soil is too acid or too alkaline.

Drainage Controls Watering

How often to irrigate is a bit of a problem in this area. So much depends upon the moisture holding ability of your soil and on the character of your mulch. Soils vary all the way from very heavy clay to decomposed granite, the former allowing practically no drainage and the latter not being sufficiently retentive. Of course it is too late to correct soil conditions in an established flower bed but deep mixing of either of these problem soils with liberal quantities of organic material such as peat moss will aid water retention. A good test is to dig a hole about a foot and a half deep and then fill with water. If the water drains away immediately or stays in the hole longer than 24 hours, there is a problem. The perfect soil for roses will allow this water to drain away in from six to twelve hours. If your soil is very retentive, deep watering (one to four inches of water on the surface) every two to four weeks might be sufficient, but if drainage is too rapid, watering every day or two might be necessary. To be scientific about it, for five dollars you can buy a moisture meter, which, when pushed into the ground will indicate when it is time to irrigate. A cheaper method is to leave some sticks in the ground to a depth of six to eight inches and pull one out once in a while to see if the bottom portion of the stick is still damp. Some experts advise watching the roses and watering only when they show signs of wilting. I personally would not advise waiting this long.

Problem Soils

Since most problem soils in this area are heavy and have poor drainage, and tend to become more granular when they are acid, treatment with calcium sulphate (gypsum) two or three times a year will help greatly. It is quite important to mulch such soils with an organic material such as peat or sawdust. As these materials decompose, soluble humic acid is leached into the soil and will help correct the situation.

For several years I have advocated frequent (every other day or so) early morning applications, using very dilute solutions and the cheapest hose end sprayer. This might sound heretic in some circles, but with this type of sprayer I can cover our 300 roses in about 20 minutes. Washing the foliage free of bugs and spores does as much good as anything, but I usually have in the water small quantities of a good foliar food such as Country Squire Rose Food and every third or fourth time, Acti-Dione—PM, as a fungicide and occasionally Cygon for insects. This regime keeps the roses free of everything except an occasional beetle or caterpillar. Some wettable DDT or an application of rose dust will take care of them. Rachel Carson to the contrary, I prefer to keep our garden sterile rather than pit one insect against another. We've tried Nature's method with very little success.

To give an idea of the dilution of these materials I use—the sprayer is supposed to deliver 15 gallons of spray by the time the quart container is empty. To each quart of water in the container I use one heaping tablespoonful of Acti-Dione—PM, two tablespoons of Cygon or two ounces of Country Squire. Notice that these are individual applications—not combined. If you have time to spray only once every one or two weeks, you had better do it correctly with a Hayes hose end sprayer or a pressure type and then follow the directions on the label. My "quickie" method is not for you.

Photo courtesy Pacific Rose Society News

Montezuma Rose

A Northwestern Trek

A NO
OF W

"'Tis sweet, in the green spring
To gaze upon the awakening fields around
Birds in the thicket sing,
Winds whisper, waters prattle from the ground:
A thousand odours rise,
Breathed up from blossoms of a thousand dyes."

William Cullen Bryant

by Helen D. Carswell

DETERMINATION to see the wildflowers in spring is among my first memories, when as a toddler I begged to see the "eye-eyes" and an uncle, not much older than I, carried me across swamps on my grandmother's farm to see the first violets of the season. That same motivation still returns each spring. Two years ago, finding and really seeing the Glacier Lily, *Erythronium grandiflorum* and Bear Grass, *Xerophyllum tenax,* was my objective. Find and see them I did and, along the way, in a little old book shop, I picked up a used 1916 edition of "Through Glacier Park" by Mary Roberts Rinehart.

This 50-year-old story was an account of a three-hundred mile trip across the Rocky Mountains on horseback, made by 42 people. The party included Charles M. Russell, the cowboy artist whose painting, "Jerked Down" was adapted for a U.S. postage stamp in the Fine Arts series in 1964. The lure of this old book made me long to return to Glacier even though, as far as I remember, the author never "saw" a wildflower on the whole trip. However, for me, 1964's spring had some delightful wildflower surprises. Let me bring you a nosegay of the blossoms I found on my travels, not bunched in my hot little fist, but just word pictures of the common plants of the areas.

The Pacific Northwest District Meeting of the American Rose Society, hosted by the Missoula Rose Society of Montana, gave three of us rose judge pals an invitation to judge their District Rose Show. Our trip took us through several states and the province of Alberta, Canada. Like the "Men of Hindustani who went to see the elephant," we all "saw" different things along the way.

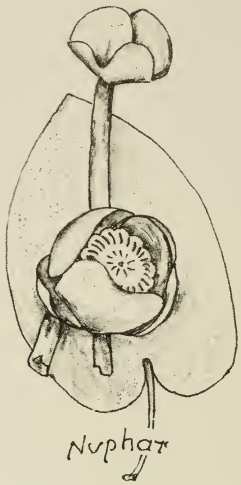
Fortunately for us, in the 1964 spring, many plants came into bloom at least a month late, along with the regular varieties, so there was a wealth of color everywhere. A friend who is Professor of Botany at Montana State University recommended "A Field Guide to Rocky Mountain Flowers," by John J. Craighead, for the areas we would visit. It proved to be a treasure, especially because it made its system of classifying and naming plants understandable to the amateur and for its fine clear close-up color pictures.

Bitterroot, Montana's State Flower

Topping the thrill on that trip was my first sight of Bitterroot, *Lewisia rediviva,* just two little blooms in a rosarians garden. Every school child has read Lewis and Clark's account of their rigorous 1805-1806 expedition across the unmapped country from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean. In what is now Montana they found the Flathead Indian women digging the roots of a plant, something like a parsnip, for food. To appreciate the haunting beauty of the Bitterroot, one has to really "see" the live blossom of this exquisite soft pink flower, to study the artistry of its petal arrangements and the sheen and life in its color. Some of Lewis' specimens reached the famous botanist, Frederick Pursh, in New York, and he named it for Lewis. The "rediviva" comes from the fact that when dry herbarium specimens, that had been boiled for preservation, were planted, they came to life and grew. Can't you just see me on my knees getting a close-up picture of those two little blooms! Several of us treked to see a whole mountainside of Bitterroot in bloom. Alas, no one ever noticed that its flowers close in the late afternoon! So we all learned something and just enjoyed the sunset view of the city with its mountain background.

Twin Flower at Glacier National Park

From Missoula our way was along the Flathead Lake to Glacier. From there I bring you Twin Flower, *Linnaea borealis.* While my arrangement pals looked for pine cones and pebbles on the shores of Lake McDonald, I found this tiny trailing bell-shaped flower of delicate pink. A member of the honeysuckle family, it is named



OSEGAY WILDFLOWERS

Drawings by Roland S. Hoyt

for Karl von Linne, known to the horticultural world as Linnaeus, one of the greatest botanists the world has ever known. It was he who devised our present system of plant classification. In his historic "Species Plantarum," 1753, he gave each plant a universal scientific name in two parts, the genus and the species, like a family and a given name. He had fallen in love with Twin Flower, his favorite, on a visit to Lapland. It is a shy woodland plant that usually grows in deep shade but this time the sun favored me and I found a little patch with matted creeping stems in full afternoon light. As I took several close-ups of the slender stalks, each with its two drooping bells, I thought of Emerson's lines:

"He saw beneath dim aisles, in odorous beds
The slight Linnaea hang its twin-born heads
And blessed the monument of the man of flowers
Which breathes his sweet fame through the northern bowers."

I was, of course, on my knees again and my rock-hunting pals shrieked when they returned, "You are kneeling on poison ivy!" The Angel of the flowers protected me, for I suffered no ill effects.

Queencup at Glacier

Another flower I bring you is Queencup, *Clintonia uniflora,* of the lily family. This I found, again on my knees, photographing creamy-white spikes of Bear Grass. At the partly open stage, Queencup tops resemble tiny sombreros, especially when looking up at them from the ground. One "sees" so much more down in that position. The white flower of the Queencup, one to each fragile slender stalk, looked to me like a trillium, until I noted it had six, not three, petals. A clear picture in the Craighead book made it easy to identify. It would be delightful to linger in Glacier but we had a date across the Canadian line in Alberta. I often dream of spending whole seasons at my sister's cabin on Lake Beauvais, a Provincial Park where there are more flowers than I could study in a life time. From this vast treasure I bring you just two flowers which were blooming in great profusion during our visit.

Long-plumed Avens at Beauvais

Although a great follower of "conservation," I picked a wealth of blooms on this private property, for study and photographs. While my pals made arrangements, I finally discovered, from several books, that this red-stemmed flower with drooping heads was Long-plumed Avens, *Sieversia triflora.* We had found it growing in swampy water below a beaver dam at the end of the lake. As the name indicates, there are three pink flowers on each stem and they never really opened. The Water Avens has many names, Prairie Smoke being the most common, but Old Man's Whiskers sounded too far-fetched to me. Growing near, but on higher ground, were plants with similar foliage but with erect stems and only one flower to a stalk. These were now in seed but must have bloomed in vast array on the hillside, much earlier in the season. Later on in the journey I identified it.

Red Lily of Saskatchewan

The Week End Magazine of the local Sunday paper showed colored pictures of 10 local wildflower species. Here I found that Red Lily or Prairie Lily was Saskatchewan's floral emblem. Some call it Tiger Lily but it resembles more an umbellatum type, for it is bowl-shaped and looks up to the sun. True, there are spots at the base of the six long-hinged petals, but they do not hang down and curl up as does a Tiger Lily. The New Brunswick poet, Bliss Carmen, writes of the Red Lily:

"I took a day to look for God
And found him not.
But where the scarlet lily flamed,
I saw his foot prints in the sod."

On a trip to the local post office we found that Canada had started a series of flower stamps, featuring the emblem

of each province. The two already issued were of the White Trillium of Ontario and the Fleur-de-lis of French Canada, Quebec. We put them on all our mail and now look forward to an issue of the Red Lily and especially to the Wild Rose of Alberta.

I wanted to linger and study the treasures of the prairies but we were due for a trip to Waterton Lakes National Park and we saw even more wildflowers! There is a fine display at Red Rock Canyon called Blakiston Falls Nature Trail. Here representative types are grown in natural settings, in rocky nooks along the banks of the stream. All are clearly labeled. I was delighted with two dainty calochortus, but it really belongs to Utah.

Yellowstone's Yellow Water Lily

Geography lessons used to tell of the Great Continental Divide where, if one stood in a puddle of water, the water by one foot would flow to the Atlantic Ocean and that by the other, to the Pacific. On previous trips I had missed this phenomenon but this time I found the Divide clearly marked with educational displays explaining the drainage of the U.S.A.

Here, from Yellowstone, I bring you two wildflowers—no bears, they were too common. The Yellow Water Lily, Nymphaeaceas. (Nuphar) has large floating leaves that made interesting reflections, mingled with the pointed pines in the background. My pictures show a closed, cupped bloom, as do the postcards and plates of color in "The Plants of Yellowstone National Park," McDougall and Baggley. Perhaps, with the patience of a bird-watcher, and time enough, one might find a bright day, in the right season and at the right hour when this flower would be wide open, if the weather was just right and there was no wind. Well, maybe another time . . .

Wyoming's Indian Paint Brush

This plant is considered one of the most striking wildflowers in the Rocky Mountains. After finding it in white and cream on the shores of Upper Saint Mary Lake, yellow and orange in some places and even a pretty pink, it was good to see Yellowstone's vivid clumps of Indian Paint Brush. *Castilleja linariaefolia* in its true warrior colors, a brilliant vivid red. Over 200 varieties of Paint Brush are said to be native to the U.S.A., so there is a life-long hobby for someone—the world of wildflowers is not conquered yet.

Shooting Stars on Big Horn

A friend's comfortable mountain home near the "Prehistoric Mystery, the Medicine Wheel" was the setting for our next date. At an elevation of over 9900 feet, the flower meadows were a riot of intense color, with flowers like tiny jewels, intent on the business of living and reproducing their kind. In this brief season everything blooms together. I have seen lavender Shooting Star, Dodecatheon, with umbels of several flowers, growing waist high in Sequoia's Crescent Meadow. In the Alpine conditions of the top of the Big Horns it produced a little shoot about four inches high, with but one lone scarlet-red flower. To take just one foot of sod and study all the varieties in it would indeed be a project.

Wild Crocus

In one of these crowded clumps was my second big thrill of the trip, a purple flower I had never seen before. The inside of the open blooms was a sparkling waxy white, set off by radiant yellow stamens. It grew singly and held up high, on sort of a second stem, as though the bud had left the sepals behind to climb higher. Something about the hairy stems "rang a bell." It came to me—the plant that was in seed at Beauvais! There it was, in the book, the Wild Crocus or Pasqueflower, *Anemone (Pulsatilla) patens,* the first flower to bloom on the prairies, even in the snows of March. Trying to photograph them as they swayed in the breeze reminded me that they are also called Wind Flower. I had never, in this world, expected to see them in bloom, for what would I be doing in a cold country in March!

Scarlet Gilia at Jackson Lake

After the Big Horns with their wind-swept meadows, the Buffalo Bill Country and a second Yellowstone visit, our next stop was Jackson Lake Lodge. Perhaps the most conspicuous flower in the showy meadows of Grand Teton National Park, with spectacular background of lofty mountain peaks, is the Scarlet Gilia, *Gilia aggregata,* also known as Trumpet Flower, a great favorite of humming birds. ("Aggregata" means clustered.) Growing in tall spikes, its brilliant red trumpets are clustered along the stem. Picture the field with dozens of other species and a background of Mt. Moran, wreathed in drifting clouds, and you can understand why I say it dominated the meadow picture and formed the pattern of the floral blanket.

Hare Bells of the Tetons

Your second flower from these mountains is not a showy one, just sweet; Hare Bell, the Blue Bell of Scotland, *Companula rotundifolia.* One would think that the drenching rains of the previous night would have shattered those tiny fragile-looking brilliant-blue bells. But they bow their heads in the rain and come back up with the morning sun. From that one may deduce they are tough enough to walk on, as in Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

> "E'n the light hairbell raised its head
> Elastic from her airy tread."

Flower of Utah, the Sego Lily

From Bryce Canyon I bring you the Sego Lily, *Calochortus nuttallii,* named for Professor Nutall of Harvard, who was with Richard Henry Dana (Two Years Before the Mast) on his return voyage to Boston in 1837. Most Californians know it as the Mariposa Lily, the name given it by the Spanish because the spotted open flower resembled a butterfly or mariposa. The Utah name is said to be of Shoshonea origin. Pioneers of Utah ate the bulbs to eke out their meager food supply. The specimens at Bryce were almost white, with purple markings. I picked up a colored slide of a yellow one, *C. lutens,* of Arizona. There is also said to be a red form. The thought comes up, even before I am back home, "Next spring I'm going to . . ."

Golden Columbine of Zion

One more flower picture, the Golden Columbine, before leaving for California. At Zion we found it growing right out of the rocks, on the ceiling of a cave, behind the "Weeping Wall." Colorado's State Flower is the Blue Columbine . . . but that is a different trip and another story. For me it was a surprise to find the yellow form, when I had always thought of it as blue. When we did get back home with all our pebbles, rocks and pine cones, our books, pictures and postcards, the trip had covered over 5000 miles!

So here's my little nosegay of memory flowers. May they bring you dreams of springs ahead, colored with wildflowers that have been permitted to survive, to grow and bloom after their kind and season.

> "Flower in the crannied wall,
> I pluck you out of the crannies.
> I hold you here, root and all, in my hand
> Little flower—But if I could understand
> What you are, root and all, and all in all,
> I should know what God and Man is."
>
> Alfred Lord Tennyson.

IS
CHULA VISTA
LOSING HER

PATRIARCH PEPPER TREES?

by Chauncy I. Jerabek

Photograph by Betty Mackintosh

Pepper tree in 700 block across from Chula Vista High School.

THE SCHINUS MOLLE or Peruvian Mastic tree is also known as Arbol de Peru, Pimienta de California. It is a native of western South America in the region of the Andes mountains.

No one really knows how these trees came to be established in California. Some authorities think the seeds might have been brought by the Franciscan missionaries; another story is that about 1800, a sailor from South America left a package of seed at the San Luis Rey Mission. One of the padres planted the seed and from the outcrop of these trees nearly every mission and famous hacienda had one or more pepper trees growing near it. Owing to their hardiness in withstanding adverse conditions, they were gradually scattered throughout Southern California.

The pepper tree is a member of the Anacardiaceae or Cashew family. It is dioecious — that is it bears staminate and pistillate blossoms on different trees. Although the male trees are much admired, it is the female ones that attract the tourists especially throughout the winter months when they are covered with loose grape-like clusters of coral-red berries. Older trees are broad-headed with graceful pendulous branches with airy evergreen foliage. To me, what makes these patriarchs so outstanding is their mammoth knotty, gnarled trunks.

The neighboring city of Chula Vista is noted for some of these outstanding trees. I hope their city fathers will not sacrifice one of them to widen some street or because they are a little messy. Their Chamber of Commerce should capitalize on these ancient specimens; put pictures of them on post-cards and letter heads; let the world know what they have. It is an odd thing how some people will spend thousands of dollars to advertise their cities and still not make use of their own great assets.

Some say pepper trees harbor black scale which is detrimental to citrus groves. As the cities expand, where are these orchards today? With the powerful equipment we have today, they can easily be sprayed. It has taken years for specimens to reach the outstanding size and beauty for which those in Chula Vista are famous. Let us hope they will always be protected. Without them it would be just another suburb.

PHOTO BY MACKINTOSH
Commercial
and
Artistic
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320 MOSS ST.
CHULA VISTA
422-4650

Best Wishes to
CALIFORNIA GARDEN MAGAZINE
from **ROSE CANTER**

NOTES on JAPAN'S INLAND SEA GARDEN

by Kan Yashiroda

Tonosho-cho,
Kagawa-ken,
Japan
December 9, 1964

Dear Editor,

Many thanks for your Dec.-January number of CALIFORNIA GARDEN. If there is any interest to your readers in my correspondences, I am only pleased to do so as far as you would be parted for me a space.

Unfortunately, I am an entirely 'alien' so I am afraid I am shooting wide except when I am writing on my Acclimatization Garden's problems.

With the Season's Greetings,

Yours sincerely,
Kan Yashiroda

ACCEPTING and writing these notes as a staff correspondent for my area, I have not expect myself to give you much good, nor am I competent to know whose gardens are benefited that enjoy far warmer sub-tropical climate and sunshine than ours. I hope that even under the everlasting sunshine, San Diego gardeners also are felt, to borrow Reginald Farrer's words, "the throb and thrill of Spring. Oh, don't I know it! For that . . . in the first warm days of March, sets me itching to get my fingers into the vibrations of the awakening earth." Then I feel ease and should be allowed to tell, perhaps sometimes, about the deciduous kinds which are no good to San Diego climate.

Now, the middle of December, *Camellia sasanqua* varieties are in full flowers at my garden and everywhere. Here it commences the season with flowering of *Choji-guruma* (Cloves Wheel), an anemone form of rose pink with pink petaloids, in October. It is a bit thin in foliage but lovely especially in a clone of better color. Deep pink *Azuma-beni* and others are followed with the Mid-Winter and Spring flowerers. The real loveliness of Sasanqua is only seen in a quarter-of-a-century or older trees. Under these Sasanquas, South African *Oxalis bowieana* is smothered the ground with its pretty bright rose-pink flowers. If one does not wish it, this is eradicable, but Tropical Americano, *O. martiana,* brought into Japan in last century, is a most troublesome weed indeed and hopeless to eradicate as far as we have experienced. More the weeding, more the spread! Some beautiful Chilean species such as *O. enneaphylla* and *O. adenophylla* suffer even our hot and dry summer. Still I am wishing to establish those and am grateful for any advice.

At this time of a year, hollies are much thought of and catch the eyes. *Ilex latifolia,* a native to our country's warm areas has the largest leaves among ours, attaining to 10 inches long. The bright red fruits are in dense clusters in an attractive way and are held throughout winter. My grandma teaches me, when I was a little boy, that I could easily and clearly write or draw a picture with a lighted incense stick on the large thick elliptic leaves. Up to this day it is a fun for me and it is known from olden times. The smallest leaved Ilex to our country is *Ilex crenata* var. *nummularia* having one-fourth to one-half inch at most. The type and variety are sometimes selected as a bonsai, but to me the big-leaved *I. latifolia* is far better material for bonsai. Some of your bonsai fanciers may be express "What on earth are you talking about!" It makes a splendid bonsai. The space is limited and I feel this is not a place to enter into the detail.

Some deep pink flowered Eucalypti are in gorgeous flowers at my garden. I never succeed to establish or bring into the garden, a scarlet type of *Eucalyptus ficifolia.* Since when Mr. H. Steedman was active in studying and collecting West Australian plants in there, I tried it often but always it turned out to be white or light pink. Several years ago, an expert botanist in S. Australia saved for me some seeds from an isolated eucalyptus tree. However, as he had carefully pointed to me then, those are doubtful to have the scarlet flowers, seen so common in California. Will anyone help me on the matter? It is a tantalized longing for me!

Our native early spring flowering shrubs such as *Daphne kiusiana, Edgeworthia papyrifera, Stachyurus praecox* and *Corylopsises* are ready to flower, swelling day after day. These are useful for planting to the northern aspect and floriferous on a northside shade. Our paper currency is made from a paper that uses the bark of the second yellow-flowered deciduous shrub. Chinese *Daphne odora* and its white flowered and variegated leaved varieties, so commonly seen in Japanese gardens, and rare *Daphne genkwa* are rather short lived. The latter is not so amenable as the former, a universal favorite.

Two Shaddock trees (one came from Bangkok) are bearing some big roundish fruits hanging. Besides the fine fruits, I consider Shaddock highly as an ornamental tree. Nearby, our native *Byrsopteris simplicior,* a fern having whitish borders on its leaves is grown. The sturdy evergreen leaves combined with tidy growth, it is a choicest fern for Japanese garden.

Dear Mr. Jerabek,

I am grateful for December-January number of CALIFORNIA GARDEN arrived by an Air Mail. Your early pioneer life with the alien plants is a most interesting reading. My old friends such as *Templetonia retusa, Quillaja, saponaria* (I never succeeded with it), *Pimelea spectabilis* (short lived with me), *Calothamnus quadrifidus, Cyphomandra betacea* (tender with me, but grow well under the shelter), *Fabiana imbricata* (one of the first plants of foreign origin I had tried), Acacias, etc., etc., recall me of young days. I find your *Pinus torreyana* is quite well with me. I am anxious to raise *Pinus montezumae* — but never have had viable seeds. *P. patula* is fine with me. *Argania sideroxylon. Severinia buxifolia,* and *Dombeya calantha* are alien to me and I wish to try these.

Your mentioning of old roses recall me of some of those. By the way, I am an anti-rosarian. I am only interested in *Rosa gigantea* and its offsprings such as Belle of Portugal. Yet I have not chances to grow the type and the offsprings. And some wild roses. Our island is full of wild *Rosa multiflora* and *R. wichuraiana.*

Thanking you for your kind sending,

Yours sincerely,
Kan Yashiroda

from Point Loma Pointer

"Petal Pusher Tootie" Flowers PL With Love

Photograph by Mickey Bradley

"Tootie" Atherton gets ready for a corsage presentation.

"Flowers Everywhere!" could be the slogan for Mr. Lucien Atherton and his talented "green thumb."

Each year this gardening buff grows his heart out. Over six hundred orchid and camellia corsages are pinned on Point Loma faculty and student officers' shoulders, thanks to "Tootie's" avid gardening interest.

As a charter member of the San Diego Camellia Society, Point Loma's "petal pusher" has set a precedent as one of the first persons in the country to advocate the growing of miniature camellias. He has written many articles on this subject.

This history and American government teacher admits that traveling is his pet pursuit . . . The Southwest gives "Tootie" opportunity for advancing still another hobby—collecting Indian arts and crafts.

Members of some twenty-eight graduating classes have come to know him well. He feels kids today are more reliable than they used to be. His loyalty to Point Loma High runs as any students; he says "Nobody likes a joke more than I do, but anyone who hurts the reputation of this school is in for trouble!"

"Tootie" has served Lomans as chairman of the social studies department, as coach of the track team, and as ABS adviser. For the past several years he has also sponsored the Booster Club.

THE above article is such an unusual student tribute to a teacher that CALIFORNIA GARDEN felt others would be interested in hearing how the enthusiasm of one plantsman's hobby can carry over into his classroom job. Mr. Atherton has long been a contributor to this magazine. He got his "Tootie" nickname because "he is always in there tooting for Point Loma High."

Tax Free Foundations

by Helen V. Witham

If you want to do something for your friends, the wild flowers, whose ranks are being depleted by the 'dozers and the drouth, do give a thought to joining one or more of the foundations which are working to preserve, propagate, and disseminate information about our native plants. For a very few happily deductible dollars you may become members of these organizations.

There is our own **Quail Park** with its chaparral area which is to be preserved in its natural state. Send $3.00 to:

Quail Park Foundation, Paul V. Lane
P.O. Box 8, Encinitas, Calif.

"**The Theodore Payne Foundation for Wild Flowers and Native Plants,**" formed to carry on the work of the late great plantsman, is the place to get your seeds. They list over one hundred separate flowers, mostly in 25c and 35c packets, as well as mixtures in small and large packets. You may order seeds, request a seed list, or send your $5.00 membership fee to:

Payne Foundation, 2311 Dorothy St.
La Crescenta, California

The Santa Barbara Botanic Garden with its fifty wooded acres in Mission Canyon devoted to research, exhibition, and education has been, since 1926, *the* place to go and see native trees, shrubs, and flowers in a natural setting. Send your $5.00 to:
Santa Barbara Botanic Garden,
Santa Barbara, California.

Of course any of these groups would make good use of a hundred or a thousand dollars if you can spare it.

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Calendar of Care

Down-to-Earth Gardening

by Ed Ogden

SOUTHERN California gardeners are fortunate in being able to regard February and March as months of early spring, without waiting for snow to melt and the ground to thaw out. "Spring" flowers—most of which we've been enjoying throughout the winter—can be planted now, and often this will be the third planting for such reliables as stock, snapdragons, Iceland poppies, pansies, calendulas, larkspurs, cinerarias and violas. Spring bulbs go in now, including first or second plantings of glads, tuberous begonias to start in flats of sand and peat, fragrant tuberoses in the hottest and sunniest part of the flower garden, and even many of the so-called Fall and Winter bulbs. Planting of bare-root roses and fruit trees is at its height and to transplanted Californians is especially symbolic of Spring.

The bare-root planting season has been extended satisfactorily well through the month of March now that growers are refrigerating dormant stock and shipping it to nurseries "fresh" through the planting season. A few reminders are always in order: keeping roots moist at all times until planted, and then frequent watering until in active growth; adding plenty of soil amendments in the planting hole, usually a full sack of sewage sludge or planter mix depending on the condition of the soil; watering in with one of the vitamin-hormone transplanting solutions and following up with later applications; severe pruning of the plants before planting regardless of how it hurts; and planting at the right depth. It's worth emphasizing again that steer manure is the worst possible choice in soil amendments for bare-root planting—as well as for any shrub or tree—unless it has been worked into the soil over a month before planting time and kept moist for the entire period.

If pruning and dormant spraying have not been done it is most important that these jobs be completed before deciduous plants leaf out. Remember that the method of pruning different varieties is not the same—best refer to a pruning manual. Your nurseryman can help select the sprays to use on different varieties and on the proper timing, which is often just as important. Give the plants a mulch and light feeding after pruning, and a heavy fertilization after bloom and the fruit is set. It is rarely necessary to prune sub-tropical fruits other than to cut out dead wood or to open the top growth to let sunlight into the heart of the tree.

Lawns are possibly the most important feature of our landscapes and normally do require consistent attention for good results. This period of the year calls for the least amount of attention as to week-to-week maintenance in that harmful insects and turf fungi are least active at this time and the cool rainy season cuts down on need for irrigation and mowing and feeding. But this *is* the time of year to take advantage of some of the new preventive chemical aids continually being developed to ease our turf problems. Pre-emergence crabgrass killers have been thoroughly proven for our areas, but must be applied before the crabgrass seeds germinate in March or so. New combinations of fertilizers and weed-killers are on the market for dichondra lawns: the two most widely accepted forms are effective primarily on different weeds — respectively, Scott's Bonus for Dichondra for broad-leafed weeds, and the various Enide preparations for perennial and annual weed grasses. The Scott people claim that their Bonus, if applied at this time before the seeds sprout, will control the widespread "spotted spurge" which has become the major dichondra lawn problem in the last year or so. At long last most of the combination fertilizer-insecticide combinations are formulated with sufficient of the right kinds of insecticides to effectively control cutworms and lawn moth larvae, the two most common insect threats. And toward the end of this period we suggest preventive applications of turf fungicides for all lawns other than the hybrid bermudas to avoid the increasing plague of fungus-riddled lawns.

These hybrid bermudas. by far the most reliable and satisfactory turf grasses, continue to be mis-managed by home-owners and gardeners. By this time most people are aware of their trouble-free nature, but nurserymen continually receive complaints as to discoloration after mowing and browning-out during winter months.

In most cases the answers are simple: to avoid yellow streaks after mowing, set your mower to its lowest cutting setting (check it to be sure it cuts no higher than ½" and if so have a welding shop make a simple modification) and mow the lawn more frequently; and to avoid browning out during cold months make certain to continue the feeding program faithfully — if these bermudas get starved for nitrogen they will go dormant overnight.

It is time for our annual lecture on wintering of tropical and subtropicals. These tropicals usually at this time show their resentment at our cold winter nights with yellowing and dropping leaves, stunted growth, shy bloom and generally discouraged appearance. These symptoms can largely be avoided by following a few simple rules. The basic problem is *soil temperature* rather than the cold air—tropicals just aren't adapted to cold soil and the result is that their roots fall prey to fungus organisms that work in cold, moist soils, and the remaining root system is functioning at a fraction of normal efficiency. To help, keep sun-loving tropicals such as hibiscus, bougainvillea and citrus definitely on the dry side, in normal years relying only on natural rainfall for irrigation of established plants — the principal being that soil on the dry side will be as much as 20 or 25 degrees warmer than moist soil. Remove all mulches at the base of these plants to allow the soil to soak up as much of the warmth of the sun as possible. And over-feed with bloodmeal or chemical fertilizers during the cold soil period to help the inefficient root system do its job.

As of this writing it appears we may be in for another winter of insufficient rainfall, so again we urge that if Mother Nature doesn't provide, we follow normal deep irrigation practices modified only to the extent of the effect of cooler nights and more humid air. Another worthwhile reminder calls attention to probable build-up of alkaline salts in the root zone without the leaching action of rainfall — so if the classic symptoms of alkali burn including burnt leaf tips and margins and die-back of terminal wood are apparent, apply triple or more of normal amounts at your next watering.

Control of ants, snails and slugs, sowbugs and cutworms should be an essential task in the general clean-up normally accomplished during this period. Control of ants is especially important. Not that ants do any harm in themselves, but they are the guilty parties in the spreading of our worst garden pests, the ones that can't transport themselves from plant to plant under their own power. These include scale insects, non-flying aphids and mealybugs — all of which secrete honeydew, which causes the industrious ants to transplant colonies of them here and there. On control of snails and slugs, if there are any large shrubs or trees full of these pests, in which case the standard baits won't do the job, either liquid metaldehyde or the new Zectran will clean them up.

It would be worthwhile for all who received gift poinsettias to inspect their plants to see if attached there is a label bearing the "Mikkelson patent" imprint. This new hybrid, while certainly not superior to the many Ecke varieties, is unique in its ability to hold foliage and flowers throughout the season and appears to be highly resistant to the recent severe mite infestations which have disfigured most poinsettias. It appears most desirable to replace any established poinsettia planting with this hybrid if you get your hands on any of them; culture is the same, that is, give them lots of neglect until color appears in the fall.

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To Save Moreton Bay Fig

Mrs. Esther Scott, project coordinator for Citizens Coordinate reports that action is under way to save the Moreton Bay Fig Tree in a vacant block bordered by Third, Fourth, Fir and Grape streets, that was reported by architect Samuel W. Hamill to be dying of neglect. Mrs. Arthur Johnson became interested, and with Mr. Hamill and others, called a meeting at her home to discuss possible action.

At this meeting, a new group which tentatively calls itself "Trees Unlimited," was formed under the leadership of Capt. Chas. E. A. Spiegel, U.S. Navy, retired. They have agreed to undertake the rehabilitation of the aging giant. The out-of-town owner of the land on which it stands, was most cooperative and has given his permission. Mr. Lloyd T. Lowery, General Park Superintendent, has outlined what needs to be done to preserve the tree. Captain Spiegel's committee has established a fund and subscription forms are being printed for donations from interested citizens. If funds should exceed the amount needed for the preservation of this tree, they will be used for future projects of this type that will enhance the beauty of San Diego by preserving the priceless historic plant treasures that money can never replace.

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Orchids

by Byron Geer

San Diego Orchid Society

THE NORTH WIND doth blow, and the first robin of Spring is very sensibly tucked away somewhere in his long woolies and ski boots. The Orchids are semi-dormant, not doing very much of anything in the growing line, but holding out for some warmer weather. Green thumbers the country over are poring over nursery catalogues wondering how much room can be made for new plants this year. Sales lists have a fascination for any would-be grower, but the brochures put out by the large Orchid ranges, seem to top them all for rich, beautiful prose. The glowing promises such as 'rich, vibrant purples — award winners for sure' and 'up to thirty flowers on tall, gracefully arching spikes' are hard to resist if one has even the faintest acquisitive instinct.

The visual image conjured up by the catalogue is as nothing, though, to the reality of an unhurried visit to a large Orchid nursery. Thousands of seedlings in flask and community pots fill the benches for what seems to be acres. Thumb pots, threes, fours and on up are all waiting for a buyer and all priced according to pot size. Most of us automatically head for the show rooms first, and here the sight of Orchids in bloom is breathtaking. Hundreds of plants of all genera provide more color than you ever dreamed possible. You won't find poorly grown, sickly plants in a commercial nursery either. These are people whose bread and butter depends on the quality of the merchandise that they sell, and anything that does not come up to saleable standard is promptly sent to the dump. They must do a good job of growing or go out of business, and if you are looking for cultural tips, there is no better place to find them. Just keep your eyes open and ask the questions that come to your mind. The growers have no secrets, and they are most anxious that you do a fine job of caring for the Orchids that you have, or that, hopefully, you may acquire on this visit. How much light? How much water? How much food and what kind? Take your cue from the one person who absolutely *has* to get the maximum from his plants — the commercial grower.

At this time of year the Cymbidiums will be putting on the most spectacular show, and the grower will be selecting and grooming his plants for the Spring flower shows. There will be a riot of color to enjoy, but note especially the variations in light intensity. The bronze and red Cymbidiums will be out in strong light in order to intensify the colors. The greens, yellows and pinks will be more shaded so that the blooms do not sun fade. Cattleyas in bloom will have not more than 50% light, while the Cypripediums are quite content with 30-40%. The conscientious home grower would do well to follow the lead of the professionals and move his plants to more suitable light conditions as they come into spike. Seedlings and plants too small to flower need all the light that they can take without burning, but blooming size pots should have the light adjusted to suit the requirements for particular color.

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Take note, of the watering program. The flats or pots will all be evenly moist, but not sopping wet. Few Orchids ever want to be bone dry, yet more Orchids are killed by overwatering than by any other means. Water must be given when the pots are drying out to the bottom and not before. There is no magic formula to tell you when to water, but the weight of the pot or the moisture apparent at the drainage holes are reasonably good guides.

You will see too, in any large establishment that the mature plants are spaced out so that they have growing room without crowding. There is open area around each pot to allow air movement and humidity. Dead leaves and sheaths will have been stripped so that the plant shows off to good advantage. Flower spikes will have been trained and staked both to get them up above the foliage and to avoid the possibility of snapping off at the base from the weight of flowers. Good housekeeping is an essential part of the commercial nursery and it is given top importance. A well kept range is inviting to the eye. Just looking at clean, weed free, pest free plants makes you want to own some of them; this is the aim of the grower.

And if you have the desire to own some new ones, why not? While you are viewing the latest in Orchids is an excellent time to assess the collection back at the ranch with selective culling in mind. A good profuse bloomer takes up no more bench space than a third rate plant and is a much greater satisfaction. If you have room in your garden for only a few plants, there is no earthly reason why you should not have good ones. Buying in bloom will assure that the shape, color and size are what you want, but if you are an ardent Orchidist you won't want to lose out on the personal pride in accomplishment that comes with growing seedlings along to flower. After you have watched and agonized over each new root and growth, each lead that just might be a bloom spike, a plant blooming for the first time is something of a triumph. It may not be the best Orchid in the world, but it's all *yours*.

Few of us can leave an Orchid nursery without loading up the car with pots for which we will have to find room. If you can resist, you have more than the average will power. We grade up our collections by these visits, true, but by carefully noting how the other fellow does it we also grade down our cultural problems.

Camellias

by William T. De France

San Diego Camellia Society

THERE is not much to do in the way of Camellia culture this time of year. This is a period where you are rewarded with lovely blooms for the care your Camellias received during the preceding months. There will be many of the mid and late season Camellias in bloom at this time. Camellias are dormant during their blooming season and if you have any plants that you would like to dig up and move to a different section of the garden, it should be accomplished before the later part of March. This does not apply to plants in containers where the root system is not disturbed, these can be moved at any time of the year. A good potting soil mixture is fifty per cent of Canadian or German peatmoss, thirty per cent of good garden loam (no clay) and twenty percent fine sand.

Good clean-up practices in your Camellia Garden during the blooming season will help control Camellia Flower Blight, a fungus called "Sclerotinia camelliae Hara" which is not known to have any host other than Camellia petals. The disease first appears as small brown spots, usually in the central or basal parts of the petal, which gradually enlarges until the entire petal and eventually the entire flower turns brown. The fungus can be carried over from year to year if the infected flowers are permitted to remain on the ground. If the flowers and petals which have fallen to the ground are picked up at least once a week and burned, the sclerotia will have no chance to form. Flower Blight does not have any harmful affect upon the Camellia plant, it only spoils the appearance of the flower. With good clean up practices you will probably never see flower blight.

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Some of the problems Camellia growers are confronted with during the bud forming or blooming season are bud drop and "Bull Nose" or Blast, the later is where the bud shows color, but will not completely open up. The majority of these causes can be eliminated by good cultural practices, such as proper planting in a well-drained location, fertilizing, watering and disbuding. However, there are some Camellia varieties that will give excellent performance in one area and "Bull Nose" or Blast in another, due to climate conditions. For instance there are several varieties that will not open consistently in some of the coastal areas. A partial list of this group contains Chandleri Elegans, Shiro Chan, C. M. Wilson, Hawaii, Daikagura, High Hat, Conrad Hilton, and Joshua A. Youtz. You should consult your local Nurseryman for recommended varieties that will consistently open in your particular area.

The Annual Show of the San Diego Camellia Society, February 6 and 7, in the Conference Building, Balboa Park, will offer a wonderful opportunity for Southern Californians to see thousands of breath-taking blooms on display. There will be Camellia species and hybrids in hundreds of different varieties. Every Camellia bloom, form and color developed to date will be shown. Take a notebook and pencil along to take down the names of your favorite varieties. There will be commercial landscape displays of Camellias and booths demonstrating grafting, pruning, corsage making and general Camellia culture. Photographers will have a field day capturing the beauty of the Camellias on colored slides for later enjoyment.

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Irises

by James E. Watkins
San Diego - Imperial Counties Iris Society

THE culture of many flowers has become standardized so that authoritative directions can be given that are accepted as the only correct method of care. Not so with irises, despite the fact that they are as old as recorded history. The biblical "lily of the field" was an iris. There are almost as many ideas on how to grow irises as there are people who grow them, and even the experts don't agree. Therefore, this column will be written in the first person singular, in the hopes it will not give the impression of being THE way to proceed with the iris, but rather ideas and methods that have worked for me and for other growers in Southern California.

On two points everyone agrees. An iris must have sunlight, in most cases all day long, and it must have good drainage. There are a few species that do well in standing water, but most of these are difficult to grow in this area, and unless specified otherwise we are talking about bearded iris, whether tall bearded, the medians, or the dwarfs. So give an iris sunlight and good drainage and it will likely thrive. But even an iris, tough as it is, responds to good care, and it is the extras that you do for irises that are subject to much debate. For instance, until quite recently it was generally thought rank heresy to fertilize irises with anything other than bone meal, and it was thought best to keep them on the dry side. By experimentation it has been proven that they are rank feeders, and that for prolific bloom, large size, good color, and nice increase, it is best to plan a definite fertilization program. Similarly, it has been found that they thrive on plenty of water. This is especially important in our dry climate here.

Unless you have already given the irises a good feeding in January, give them a "complete" fertilizer as early in February as possible. A 5-10-10 fertilizer is a common one on the market, 5% nitrogen, 10% phosphorous, 10% potash. At this season be sure the nitrogen content is low. Scratch it into the soil *around* the plants, not *within* the clumps, and water in well, keeping the plants especially moist from now until after they bloom. One successful grower reports that an additional feeding with liquid potash promotes good color if applied around the middle of March.

Again, many warn against the use of manure for irises, and certainly you should keep it away from the rhizomes to avoid rot, but when well composted, weed-free manure is dug into the soil a few weeks before planting, it can be very beneficial, since our Southern California soils are notoriously short of organic matter. Also it is a good mulch between rows of irises or between clumps, and early spring is a good time to apply such a mulch. In time, as you work the garden, it will be dug under, and so you should keep adding it year by year. Contrary to popular belief, it has little nutritive value for the plants. It should not be considered a substitute for a complete food, but it has been found that the more organic material there is in the

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soil, the easier the plant can absorb available food, and the more resistant it becomes to pests and diseases.

Other than this early-in-the-year feeding program, this is a time for the iris grower to relax and to look forward to the big bloom season in late April and the first half of May. We inspect the plants periodically to see that they are doing all right, and we remove dead leaves and any debris among the clumps. If you have an iris that is blooming out of peak season, and there are many that do rebloom in this area, cut the stalk off as close to the ground as possible after the last flower has faded. With enough varieties you can have blooms during all seasons. In my own garden I have had at least one tall bearded iris in bloom every day of the year.

If you are planning a new iris bed this year, you will probably be planting during the summer. Here fortunately we can plant twelve months of the year. Now is a good time to start preparing such a bed, adding as much organic material as you can find or the pocketbook will endure: sawdust or ground bark, with a little nitrogen added to offset that lost in the decomposition process, manure, compost, sludge, and the like. You can add even more humus by planting some annual rye grass seed, that can be dug under a few weeks before iris planting time. Despite its not having much top growth, according to soil conservationists, annual rye grass makes ideal humus because of its heavy root system. Bone meal is ideal for incorporating in a new bed, but remember that it takes about a year to break down, so that with it you are feeding next year's plants.

Irises are easy to grow. Many plant them and forget them, and have pleasing bloom each year. Add the extra care and you'll have stalks that may win you blue ribbons at the iris show in May.

Roses

Dr. Donald A. Wilson

Past-President San Diego Rose Society

The Spring Rose Show of the San Diego Rose Society has been set for the 17th and 18th of April in its former location — the Conference Building in Balboa Park — rather than the Electric Building. This will be considerably better for parking, preparation, etc. All rosarians should get their roses pruned by the end of January so that blooms will be perfect for the show. Also, if not in the habit of doing so, why not attend the monthly meeting of the San Diego Rose Society the third Monday of every month in the Floral Building, Balboa Park at 8:00 p.m. There is always opportunity to talk over your problems with knowledgeable "old-timers."

Rose Hills Memorial Park in Whittier sponsors annually a Thanksgiving Rose Show. This was the last major show of the year in this area and exhibitors gave each other lots of competition. In spite of the time of the year, the show was filled with exquisite blooms and it is pleasant to report that several San Diego Rose Society members won a lot of ribbons and brought home some important trophies. Mrs. Marie White won Queen of the the Show, best three hybrid teas, best five hybrid teas and second best three grandiflora single blooms. Mrs. Mary Chadwick won second best three grandiflora sprays.

Elsewhere in this issue of CALIFORNIA GARDEN appears a summary of my cultural advice so let's look at the question of best varieties for San Diego County. Dr. Robert E. Atkinson, reporting in the Los Angeles Times, summarizes for Southern California, the best currently available varieties as well as the best 1965 introductions. In preparing this summary he requested assistance from each rose society and so the San Diego Rose Society polled its members as to their preference. Our society rated hybrid teas in the following order — Duet, Angel Wings, Granada, Charlotte Armstrong, Chrysler Imperial, Peace, First Love, Tropicana, Christian Dior and Eclipse. We rated grandifloras with Queen Elizabeth first, then Montezuma, El Capitan, Buccaneer and Roundelay in that order. Floribundas fell into the following order — Circus, Lillibet, Little Darling, Winifred Coulter, Heat Wave, Tom Tom, Sarabande, Rosenelfe, Susan Ball and Bambi. Compare this with the following over-all Southern California rating; hybrid teas — Chrysler Imperial, Peace and Tropicana; grandifloras — Queen Elizabeth, Montezuma and Buccaneer and; floribundas — Circus, Winifred Coulter and Susan Ball.

As Dr. Atkinson reports in the Times, 1965 is a great year for new introductions. Most of the better ones have been hybridized and grown in Southern California. Consequently they should perform extravagantly in San Diego. The two new AARS varieties, Mister Lincoln and Camelot

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are musts on any rose lovers list. Mister Lincoln is a true red, fragrant hybrid tea and Camelot is a luminous coral pink grandiflora. Other hybrid teas featured this year are Fragrance, Sweet Afton, Oklahoma, Happy Birthday, Lotte Gunthart, Blithe Spirit and Song of Paris. Besides Camelot, a good grandiflora this year is Jack-O-Lantern. New Floribundas are Small Talk, Plain Talk, Sweet Talk, Lilac Dawn, Bonnie Pink, Junior Miss, Crown Jewel and Palm Springs. A fragrant white rose named for John F. Kennedy is supposed to be introduced this year, but so far I have not found it. Song of Paris is a fragrant lavender rose similar in form to Sterling Silver but more vigorous. If you like fragrance in roses, this year's introductions are especially noteworthy, among the most fragrant being Sweet Afton, Happy Birthday, Oklahoma and Fragrance.

I have been asked many times to list rose variations in such a way as to indicate height so that you might better ascertain which should be in the back of a rose bed and which in the foreground. Each year, the American Rose Society publishes a rose buyers guide. The 1964 guide is available and the 1965 guide will be out soon. This lists all the available varieties as low, medium or tall. Ask for one from the American Rose Society, 4048 Roselea Place, Columbus Ohio 43214. Grandifloras are usually taller than hybrid teas which are in turn, taller than floribundas. Another thing to remember is that roses which are hybridized and grown in Southern California are more vigorous usually than varieties imported from elsewhere. Thus, Duet and Summertime are both classed as medium height, but Duet is about five times as tall and vigorous in my garden.

Dahlias

by Larry Sisk

San Diego County Dahlia Society

A NEW dahlia year starts with February and March. This is the time to take tubers out of storage or to obtain new ones, if the gardener wants early blooms. For exhibition at the county fair, or for yard color by July 1, dahlia tubers should be planted in mid-March.

Dahlia plants grown from seed, or cuttings may be planted two to four weeks later and still bloom in late June and early July.

Too few average gardeners realize the color that can be had from dahlias; growing them for exhibition is only one phase of their culture. They are ideal for borders and background, and can be planted very close together for mass effect.

Such planting is especially easy, and economical, by using seedling plants. Grow them from seed planted now in flats much the same as any other seed of comparable size. Gardening books and magazines give good standard directions for propagation from seed—any seed.

In the absence of other directions, try this. Fill a flat with two to three inches of planting mix, firmly tamped. The mix may be obtained seed-ready at nurseries or dime stores, or you can prepare it yourself. Sandy loam and vermiculite mixed half-and-half, sand and peat moss, spagnum moss, or just good loamy garden soil will suffice. Score the mix, plant the seed, and sift a quarter- to a half-inch covering of the mix. Soak the flat (from below is best), place in a warm spot and wait. When the little plants develop two sets of leaves they may be transferred to other flats or pots to provide adequate growing room until they are four to six inches tall. Then they are ready to set out in the beds.

Where do you get dahlia seed? Perhaps not as easily as you can obtain seed for turnip greens and zinnias, but easy enough. Catalogs of mail order nurseries usually list dahlia seed, or garden magazines will list dahlia specialists whose catalogs will include seed as well as tubers.

Even though the flowers are not considered worthy of exhibition and are difficult to handle in arrangements, Unwin dwarf dahlias will produce a mass of color for borders. Seed for these are offered in almost all seed package racks. Those unfamiliar with this dwarf variety, however, should realize that the flowers will be multicolored and will be single or semi-double at best.

A better variety for borders is recommended for the discerning gardener. The catalogs will list "bedders," mignones, peony-types, singles, or "miniatures." Seed for these will not be as easily found as tubers for the same kinds.

This kind of border plant usually grows from 12 to 18 inches high. For plants a little taller, stick to the miniatures; or, for plants three to four feet high to use in the center of mass plantings, obtain seed or tubers of "medium-"sized dahlias. The large-flowered dahlias usually grow on plants of four to five feet.

Most members of the San Diego County Dahlia Society save seed which they would gladly share with prospective society members, and these members also would gladly share their knowledge of planting and growing flowers both for color and exhibition.

Dahlia seeds are rarely true to the parent plant or plants. Each seed produces a new variety. Only from careful hand pollinizing can the gardener expect good blooms from most of his

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Fuchsias

by Morrison W. Doty
San Diego Fuchsia Society

BESIDES proper moisture, food and light, there are two other very important essentials for the good Fuchsia grower to remember, as Spring approaches; pruning and propagation.

Pruning not only provides the proper shape for each type, but also stimulates the necessary new growth for abundant bloom each year, and propagation of fresh new stock must replace old tired plants if your garden is to grow and delight you as it should.

In Southern California it is possible to spread the blooming period amazingly almost throughout the entire year, by pruning some plants as early as August, and some as late as March. A great many growers prefer Fall pruning, when the sap is going down, to avoid dieback and danger from late Spring frosts, but most authorities still recommend late February as the main pruning time here. Fuchsia *adaptability* to *time* of pruning or to different food and care, also depends on the manner of pruning, even though it be very drastic. Don't be afraid to cut back at least two-thirds of the new growth every year as a general rule. Espaliered or wall plants used for background may have the old canes cut, and the new ones trimmed and retied, like climbing roses. Keep laterals within the wall pattern. Tree plants should be cut back to that shape, on both top and sides, leaving plenty of growth nodes. Retie the trunks straight up, after first rubbing off any sprouts that tend toward bush type again. Basket or trailing fuchsias are usually cut back to 3 or 4 new nodes, fairly close to the container, being careful always to leave a little foliage, as added insurance against adverse conditions.

As plants begin to grow out after pruning, they should be shaped continually by pinching out the tips that grow so fast that they spoil the proper outline for that type.

Pruning always provides some cuttings for the propagation of new plants of favorite varieties. It is best to select tips of new growth from most vigorous plants. Take cuttings with sharp shears, not over 3 or 4 inches in length. Press the cut end, with lower leaves off, down firmly past one or two growth nodes, into very moist sharp sand (dipping them first in a root hormone, if desired). Place the starting flat in a rather warm, protected nook, in filtered sunlight. If you're afraid of not transplanting them on time, it is best perhaps to put a mite of moisture-conserving leaf mold in the sand, for the slips may be ready to move in about three weeks.

A commercial planting mix may be used, or the old standard fuchsia growing mixture of one third, each, sandy loam, leaf mold, and steer manure at first. Feed every 2 or 3 weeks with a good fish emulsion base fertilizer throughout the blooming season. Top quality leaf mold as a moisture-conserving agent is safer than peat moss for the casual gardener. A growing formula high in nitrate may be used early for lush and sturdy plant growth. Replace it later with more phosphorous and less nitrate to produce bigger, more abundant bloom.

Fuchsias may be propagated by budding and grafting, as for commercial tree types; or they may be grown from seed, the way hybridizers develop new varieties, but the skills required for generations of record keeping, hand pollination and exacting care are not for the average amateur.

Remember to protect tender plants from cold winds, or the occasional warm drying one; learn the advantage of lovely container plants that may be moved about your garden for better effects, or where the plants might grow and bloom better. But check its moisture oftener, as container plants must have more water, even though the air be damp or misty. Buy and try new varieties.

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seed. But dahlia hobbyists have pleasure in planting seed to watch them produce blooms that surprise. All of the blooms are worthwhile for color, although only one seed out of hundreds is likely to produce an outstanding new variety that will capture the attention of the experienced exhibitor.

If you never have raised dahlias this is a good year to start—with seed or tubers. Give them the kind of care you would any plant in your garden and you will be rewarded.

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FISH EMULSION

The Lath House

THE history of the lath house is being written very rapidly these days. All through the land they are being built in varied designs from the old chicken coop form to very elaborate structures. This magazine takes no small pride in this development for it has preached lath house in and out of season for several years, but its interest has been really in the things to be grown in them, rather than in the houses themselves.

A lath house that is ornate with architectural curlicues or that obviously cost a very great deal to build in comparison with the space covered is clearly out of place. The writer personally objects to paint or stain on a lath house. Such are antagonistic to that woodsy atmosphere so desirable. They repel the lichen and moss that must appear if ferns and kindred growths are to be perfectly at home. A vine climbing up a painted post is a strikingly artificial combination, and then the horror of the idea that in a year or two the lath house will want repainting.

A lath house exists to secure certain conditions. Were these conditions possible without it there would be no lath house. Obviously then its structural scheme must be modest, lest it be classed as a necessary evil. There is here as mostwhere a beautiful mean course which, while giving eyebrows and some individuality to the lath house, yet avoids any charge of pretension; a mean between a chicken coop and the style of scroll-saw architecture so prevalent in the eighties and of which we still have a few examples as a warning.

The lath house as a substitute for a greenhouse will be something of a novelty to the visitor from other lands and special efforts should be made to make them attractive. Perhaps the most conspicuous feature will be their adaptation as an outside living room. It is strongly recommended that space to sit down be arranged and something with trustworthy legs be there to sit upon. This is where the lath house discounts a glass house.

The ROSE . . . Plant Now

I HAVE heard of no action by Council or Nurseryman looking to a civic rose planting so am constrained to return to the everlasting attack on the poor individual taxpayer. I know he does not want to plant roses or anything else but the assessor and tax collector, so I would whisper in his ear that roses have not yet appeared on the schedule. Watches, cows, sewing machines and billiard tables have been corralled as having an immediate sale value, but when you put your money into rosebushes, it is where the assessor does not assess and the collector cannot collect, neither can you if the only coin you know is minted or printed. All this persiflage to say that if you intend to plant roses, do it now.

OUT-DOOR MEETING

THE first Out-Door Meeting for 1915 was held Tuesday, March 3, at Kneale Park, on Madison avenue, and quite a large number of members and their friends took advantage of the opportunity.

In the first place, Kneale Park is one of the sightliest points in the whole city. It is on the cliffs, probably 300 feet above Mission Valley, and the view in all directions is magnificent.

The park itself is covered with many kinds of trees, shrubs and plants, a pool with a little rustic bridge; a lath house for the shade-loving plants, and a summer-house on the very edge of the cliff, where one may sit and look up the valley to the old mission, or down to the ocean.

San Diego Floral Association

FLORAL BUILDING, BALBOA PARK

(Under the sponsorship of
The Park and Recreation Dept., City of San Diego)

Third Tuesday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres. Mr. Stanley W. Miller 444-8141
1590 E. Chase Ave., El Cajon

FLOWER ARRANGERS' GUILD
First Thursday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. John Casale 465-0997
9372 Loren Drive, La Mesa

AFFILIATE MEMBERS 1964

ALFRED D. ROBINSON BEGONIA SOCIETY
Third Friday, Homes of Members, 10 a.m.
President: Mrs. Clayton Lee 296-4845
3911 St. James Pl., S.D. 3
Rep. Dir.: Mrs. Anuta Lynch 298-1400
202 Lewis, S.D. 3

CIVIC CENTER GARDEN CLUB
Meets every Thursday 12m to 1 p.m.
Garden House, Grape and 101 Civic Center
President: James Saraceno 274-2628
3366 Lloyd St., S.D. 17
Rep. Betty Elias 415-3385
8121 Hudson Drive, S.D. 19

GENERAL DYNAMICS GARDEN CLUB
Second Wed., Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
President: Danny Blum 582-2983
4730 Baylor Drive, S.D. 15
Rep. Dir.: J. E. Henderson 274-1754
3503 Yosemite, S.D. 9

MEN'S GARDEN CLUB OF SAN DIEGO CO.
Fourth Monday, Floral Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Ellsworth A. O'Bleness 223-0833
4636 Niagara St., S. D. 7
Rep.: Dr. J. W. Troxell 282-9131
4950 Canterbury Drive, S. D. 16

MISSION GARDEN CLUB
Meets First Monday 8 p.m.
Barbour Hall, Pershing and University
Pres.: Grace E. Brown 466-5638
7865 Quince St., La Mesa
Rep.: Julia Bohe 282-7422
3145 No. Mt. View Dr., S. D. 16

ORGANIC GARDENING CLUB
Third Friday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Ferd I. Thebus 277-6899
4511 Mt. Gaywas Dr., S. D. 17
Rep. Mrs. Hermine Hilkowitz 296-2282
1756 Mission Cliffs Dr., S. D. 16

POINT LOMA GARDEN CLUB
First Friday, Silver Gate Savings &
Loan Bldg., Ocean Beach, 10:00 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Clyde Neal 583-2776
5459 Del Cerro Blvd., S.D. 20
Rep.: Mrs. Jack White 222-1344
1019 Cordova, S.D. 7

SAN DIEGO CACTUS & SUCCULENT SOCIETY
First Saturday, Floral Building, 2 p.m.
Pres.: William H. Nelson 298-3349
4253 Maryland St., S. D. 3
Rep.: Dr. Ralph Roberts 273-9085
2202 Wilbur St., S. D. 9

SAN DIEGO CAMELLIA SOCIETY
Second Friday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Althea Hebert 466-3389
8845 Country Club Pl., Spring Valley
Rep.: Mrs. Lester Crowder 295-5871
3130 Second St., S.D. 3

SD-IMPERIAL COUNTIES IRIS SOCIETY
Meets 3rd Sunday, Floral Bldg., 2:30 p.m.
Pres: James E. Watkins 728-7337
2925 Los Alisos Dr., Fallbrook
Rep. Mrs. N. R. Carrington 453-3383
6283 Buisson Street, S D. 22

S. D. CHAPTER CALIF. ASS'N NURSERYMEN
Second and Fourth Thursday, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Charles Richards 422-3533
930 Fifth Ave., Chula Vista
Rep.: John Basney 273-4636
4731 Conrad Ave., S.D. 17

SAN DIEGO COUNTY DAHLIA SOCIETY
Fourth Tuesday, Floral Building, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Victor Kerley 224-1884
3765 James St., S.D. 6
Rep.: Mrs. R. M. Middleton 296-3246
3944 Centre St., S. D. 3

SAN DIEGO COUNTY ORCHID SOCIETY
First Tuesday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Byron H. Geer 222-2044
3370 Talbot St., S.D. 6
Rep.: Byron H. Geer (above)

SAN DIEGO FUCHSIA SOCIETY
Second Monday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Charles Willows 224-5229
1094 Devonshire, S. D. 7
Rep.: Mrs. Walter Bunker 281-5027
4721 Bancroft, S.D.

SAN DIEGO ROSE SOCIETY
Third Monday, Floral Building, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Carl F. Truby 422-3350
1035 Monserate Ave., Chula Vista
Rep.: Mrs. Felix White 264-4440
5282 Imperial Avenue, S.D. 14

SOUTHWESTERN GROUP, JUDGES' COUNCIL

CALIFORNIA GARDEN CLUBS, INC.
First Wed., Floral Bldg., 10:30 a.m.
Chairman: Mrs. C. W. Benson 274-1626
3640 Crown Point Dr., S.D. 17

OTHER GARDEN CLUBS

AMERICAN BEGONIA SOCIETY

San Diego Branch
Fourth Monday, Barbour Hall, University
& Pershing, 8 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Leah Jones 284-2514
3734 40th St., S.D. 5

San Miguel Branch
First Wednesday, Youth Center
Lemon Grove, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. J. W. Lowry 463-4762
7452 Roosevelt, Lemon Grove

CARLSBAD GARDEN CLUB
First Friday, VFW Hall, Carlsbad,
1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Warda Bond
V.F.W. Hall, Pio Pico & Oak St., Carlsbad

CHULA VISTA FUCHSIA CLUB
Second Tuesday, Norman Park Recreation
Center, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mr. Lester Gibson 422-7642
1234 Second Ave., Chula Vista

CHULA VISTA GARDEN CLUB
Meets Third Wednesday, 1:30 p.m.
C. V. Woman's Club Bldg, 357 G St., C.V.
Pres.: Mrs. W. R. Ellis 422-9467
1065 Las Bavios Ct., Chula Vista

CLAIREMONT GARDEN CLUB
Meets Third Tuesday, 9:30 a.m.
Place announced at each meeting.
Pres.: Mrs. Stanley Fletcher 276-2520
3090 Chicago St., S. D. 17

CORONADO FLORAL ASSOCIATION
Meets Third Wednesday, 8 p.m.
Christ Church Parish Hall, Coronado
Pres.: Comdr. Phillip H. Dennler
339 B Ave., Coronado 435-3337

CROSS-TOWN GARDEN CLUB
Third Monday, Barbour Hall, University
& Pershing, 8 p.m.
President: Charles Williams 284-2317
4240 46th, S.D. 15

CROWN GARDEN CLUB OF CORONADO
Fourth Thursday, Red Cross Bldg., 1113
Adella Lane, 9:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Olin W. Jones 435-8938
831 Olive Ave., Coronado 92118

DELCADIA GARDEN CLUB
First Wednesday, Encinitas Union
Elementary School, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Edwin C. Pickett 753-3890
1068 Devonshire, Encinitas

DOS VALLES GARDEN CLUB (PAUMA VLY.)
Second Tues., Members Homes, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Ken Chapman 742-3381
Pauma Valley, 92091

ESCONDIDO GARDEN CLUB
Third Fri., Women's Club House, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Leonard H. Cooper 744-0550
1011 W. Encinitas Rd., San Marcos

EVA KENWORTHY GRAY BR. (BEGONIA)
2nd Sat., 1:30 p.m., Seacoast Hall, Encinitas
President: Walter Watchorn 722-3501
1450 Hunsaker, Oceanside

FALLBROOK GARDEN CLUB
Last Thurs., Fallbrook Woman's Club-
house, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Tom John 728-7423
152 Emilia Lane, Fallbrook

GROSSMONT CENTER GARDEN CLUB
Second Monday, Orange Tree Rm. Audi-
torium—10 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Lowell E. Elson 469-8009
3451 Calavo Drive, Spring Valley

HIPS AND THORNS (Old Fashioned Roses)
Meets three times yearly.
Pres.: Roy C. Lawton 422-1775
719 First Ave., C.V.

IMPERIAL BEACH GARDEN CLUB
2nd Tues., So. Bay Com. Center, 1:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Leonor Gish 424-7182
630 Alabama, Imperial Beach

LAKESIDE GARDEN CLUB
2nd Mon., Lakeside Farm School, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. W. R. Kuhner 443-3163
P. O. Box 561, Lakeside

LA MESA WOMAN'S CLUB (GARDEN SEC.)
Third Thursday, La Mesa Woman's Club,
1:45 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Harry K. Ford 583-4320
4851 Lorraine Dr., S.D. 15

LEMON GROVE WOMAN'S CLUB
(GARDEN SECTION)
First Tuesday, Lemon Grove Woman's
Club House, 1 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Gladys Short
8124 Alton, Lemon Grove

NATIONAL CITY GARDEN CLUB
Third Wednesday, National City
Community Bldg., 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Roy W. Daniels 282-0370
2462 Tuberose St., S.D. 5

O. C. IT GROW GARDEN CLUB
Second Wednesday, S. Oceanside
School Auditorium, 7:30 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. J. A. Johnson 722-2792
Rosicrucian Fellowship
P.O. Box 713, Oceanside

PACIFIC BEACH GARDEN CLUB
Meet second Monday, 7:30 p.m.
Community Club House, Gresham
and Diamond Sts., Pacific Beach
Pres.: Mrs. Ethel Hansen 273-3501
3504 Ethan Allen, S.D. 17

POWAY VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
2nd Wed., 9:30 a.m. Community Church
Pres.: Mrs. Don Eddy 748-2872
12844 Montauk St., Poway

RANCHO SANTA FE GARDEN CLUB
Second Tuesday — Club House, 2:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Neil J. Randol 756-1603
Rancho Santa Fe

SAN CARLOS GARDEN CLUB
Fourth Tues., Homes of Members, 1 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Russell Loer 465-2172
6762 Jackson Drive, S. D. 19

SAN DIEGUITO GARDEN CLUB
Third Wednesday, Seacoast Savings
Building, Encinitas, 10 a.m.
President: Mrs. Waldo Vogt 755-4772
773 Barbara Ave., Solana Beach

SANTA MARIA VALLEY GARDEN CLUB
Second Monday, Ramona Women's Club
House, 5th and Main, 9:30 a.m.
Pres.: Mrs. Ara D. Sprague 789-0796
Rt. 1, Box 947, Ramona 92065

SPRINGHOUSE GARDEN CLUB
Third Thursday, Porter Hall, Univ. &
La Mesa, 7:30 p.m.
President: Mr. R. M. Frodahl 469-1933
3852 Avocado, La Mesa

SWEETWATER GARDEN CLUB (adults)
Second Monday: Meets at home of Tem-
porary President, 7:30 p.m.
Temp. Pres.: Cleoves Hardin 469-3038
9195 Harness Rd., Spring Valley

SWEETWATER JUNIOR GARDEN CLUB
First Monday, 7:30 p.m. Meets at home of
Temporary President
Temp. Pres.: Cleoves Hardin 469-3038
9195 Harness Rd., Spring Valley

VISTA GARDEN CLUB
First Fri., Vista Rec. Center, 1:00 p.m.
Pres.: Mrs. W. L. Larsen
320 Mar Vista Dr., Vista, 92083

In memory of Ruth Robinson Baily, longtime member of the San Diego Floral Association contributor and generous benefactor.